

QUICK REFERENCE

Yes. ah·ree
No. mah·nah
Please. ah·lyee·choo
Thank you. sool·pai·kee

Excuse me.
dees·peen·sah·yoo·wai

How much is this?

hai·k'ah·tahkh chais?

How do we get to ...?
ee·mai·nah·tahkh ...·mahn
chah·yahñ·chees?

Straight ahead.

syookh/dee·ree·choo

To the left/right.

lyoo·k'ee·mahn/
pah·nyah·mahn

Where can I find drinking water?

mai·pee·tahkh ook·yah·nah
oo·noo·tah tah·ree·rui·mahn?

Thank you for all your help.

sool·pai yah·nah·pah·wahs·
kai·kee·mahn·tah

Ari.
Mana.
Allchu.
Sulpayki.

Dispinskyuway.

éHayk'ataq chay?

élmaynataq ...-man
chayanchis?

Siwk/Dirichu.

Lluq'iman/
Pañaman.

éMaypitaq ukyana
unuta tarirquymán?

Sulpáy yanapawas·
qaykimanta.



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NUMBERS

0	ch'oo·sahkh	ch'usaq	11	choon·kah	chunka
1	hokh	huq	12	choon·kah	huqniyuq
2	eess·kai	iskay	13	choon·kah	chunka
3	keen·sah	kinsa	20	keen·sah·yokh	iskayniyuq
4	tah·wah	towa	21	ees·kay	chunka
5	pees·kah	pisqa	22	choon·kuh	isckay
6	soldi·tah	suqta	30	ees·kay choon·kah	chunka
7	kahn·chees	qanchis	40	halch·nee·yokh	kinsa
8	poo·sakh	pusaq	50	keen·sah	chah·wah
9	eess·kon	isqut	60	choon·kah	towa
10	choon·kah	chunka	100	choon·kah	chunka
					pachak

URGENT!

It's an emergency!

seen·chee
os·k-hai·pahkh·meel!

Could you please help?

ah·lyee·choo yah·nah·pah·
wahn·kee·koo·mahn·choo?

I'm lost.

cheen·kai cheen·kai·lyah
poo·ree·koo·nee

I'm sick.

on·ko·shah·neen

I'm allergic.

ah·leer·hee·koon kah·nee

¡Sinchi
usqhaypaqmil!

éAllchu yanapa-
wankikumanchu?

Chinkay chinkaylla
purikuni.

Unqushanin.

Alirhikun kani.

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From the Author

No book comes into being without the help and support of many people, and this one is no exception. Thus I would like to gratefully acknowledge the patience and understanding of my wife, Linda Grabner-Coronel, and my daughter Flor de María, when I was so single-mindedly concentrating on the writing of this phrasebook. Even more, I owe my wife a large debt of gratitude for going so far as to stay up late with me many a night to help me proofread the text and keep details consistent throughout the book. I couldn't have done it without her eagle eyes. Annelies Mertens, my editor, is another person whose sharp eyes, linguistic knowledge and editorial skill helped polish the book into publishable form, and I thank her for her patience with my idiosyncratic working style. Finally, to my

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From the Publisher

And the *Quechua phrasebook* relay is off ... first out of the gates is editor Annelies Mertens in fine style then senior editor Karin Vidstrup Monk who's taking the whip to Grammar and Pronunciation ... meanwhile author queries are deftly handled by editor Sophie Putman, as it comes round the corner to Sally Steward who's proofing the text and handing the dictionaries to senior editor Karina Coates. But what's this? Coming up on the inside to oversee production is acting senior editor Ben Handicott ... now editor Meg Worby's reining it in, neck and neck with star designer Patrick Marris, a real favourite in layout circles ... he's trained the promising yearling designer Yvonne Bischofberger, backed up by freelancer Jo Adams ... designer Yuki Kamimura's coming in from the outside to knock off Grammar but it's an upset folks, Grammar's winning! Beautiful form here from illustrator Rosie Silva-Guevara, will you look at the superb cover ... senior designer Fabrice Rocher's scheduled to come in on time and cartographer Natasha Velleley's handling the course as if she drew the map herself. A couple of late entries here in Karina Coates – a good finisher – and editor Emma Koch who knows her contents ... publishing manager Jim Jenkins going to be very pleased with backing this one. What a magnificent result folks and a great end to the season!

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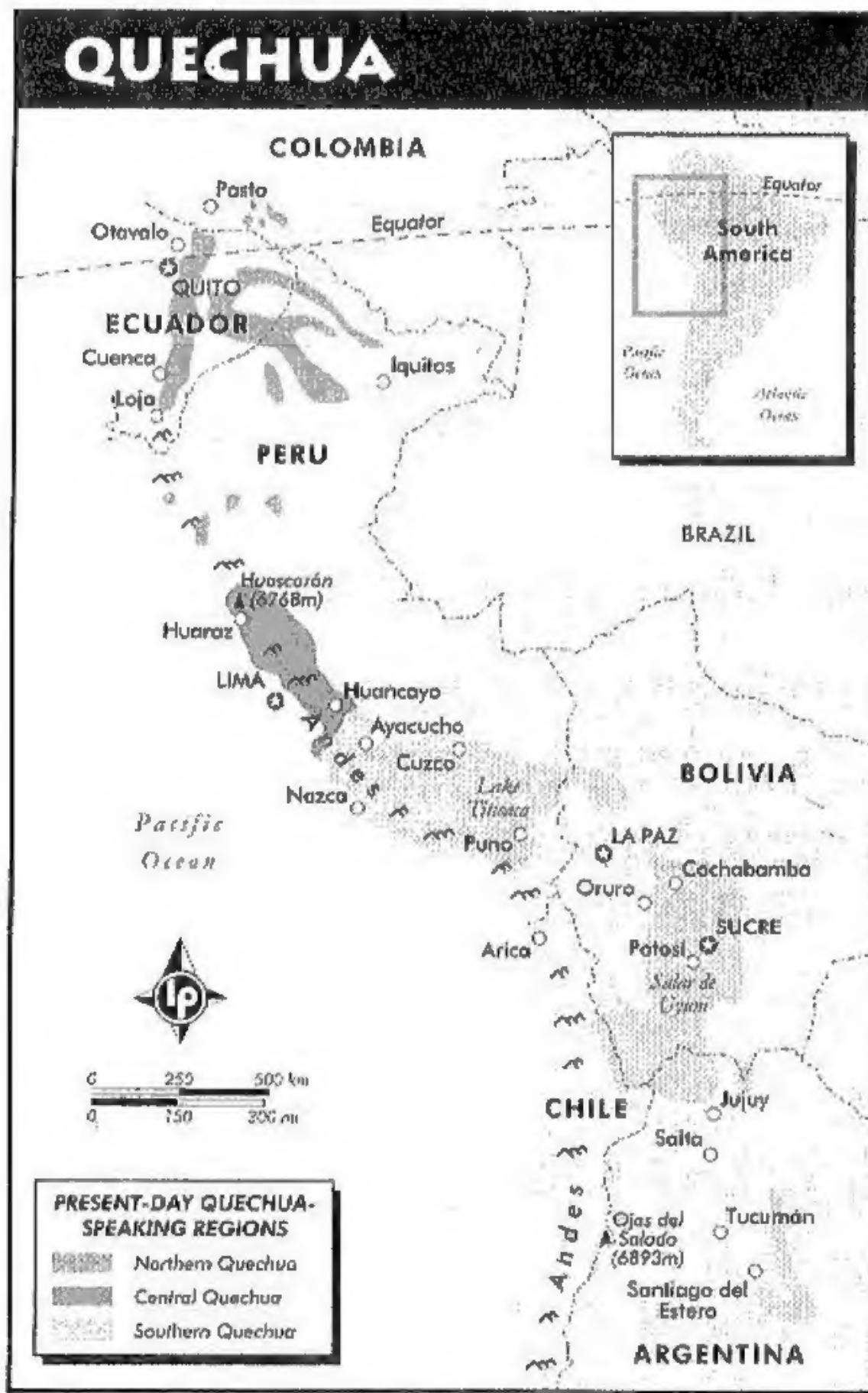
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ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY**QUECHUA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY****INDEX**

INTRODUCTION



Travelling in the Andes will be much more enjoyable and worthwhile if you can speak some Quechua, the language of the Incas, also known as *runasimi*, roo-nah-shee-mee.

Despite the official status of Spanish, which was brought to Latin America by the conquistadors, you'll find that Quechua is spoken in six South American countries: Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina and Chile. Most Quechua speakers are found in the Andes, although some live in the jungle or on the coast.

Quechua is actually a family of languages that has been spoken by many different peoples in the Andean region long before the Incas began to consolidate their empire in the 13th century AD. The Inca empire reached the height of its development in the 15th century, just 70 years before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1532. The Incas adopted Quechua as their official language in order to facilitate communication with their multilingual subjects.

Today, there are approximately 24 different dialects of Quechua, divided into regional branches known as Northern, Central and Southern Quechua. All these varieties combined are spoken by approximately eight to 10 million people, making Quechua the most widely spoken indigenous language in the Americas.

IN CASE I DON'T SEE YOU ...

The expressions *Wuynus diyas*, *Wuynas tardis* and *Wuynas nuchis*, for 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon' and 'Good evening/night', were borrowed long ago from Spanish and have become much more common than the original Quechua words.

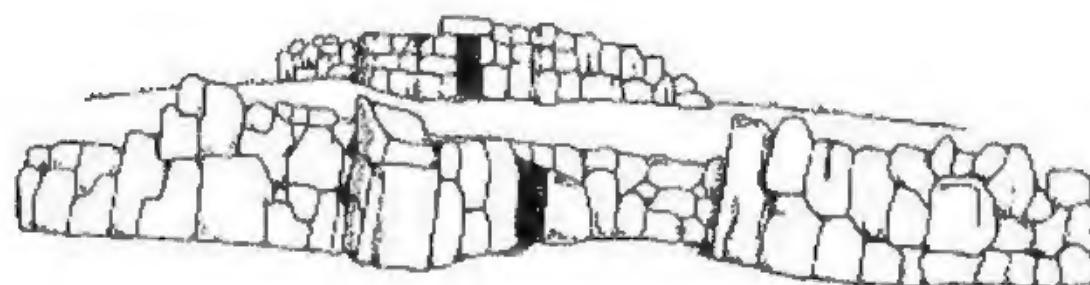
10 Abbreviations Used in this Book

In this phrasebook, we use the Cuzco variety of Quechua, a southern Peruvian dialect (in the Southern Quechua linguistic branch), which is the most widely spoken in the Quechua family. It's well understood in the Peruvian departments of Aputimac, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancavelica and Puno, in all of Bolivia, and in the province of Santiago del Estero in Argentina, despite small differences. It can be partially understood in all other Quechua-speaking areas of the Andes, although there are some minor regional variations in pronunciation, word endings and vocabulary. You should be able to get your basic message across with Cuzco Quechua wherever you travel in the Andes.

By speaking some Quechua, you'll break down invisible barriers and show people that you have a genuine interest in their culture and language. Hearing it spoken by foreigners, however haltingly, will be appreciated by native speakers. They'll gain through seeing their language valued by visitors, and your experience will be enhanced through the goodwill shared with them.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

adj	adjective	pl	plural
adv	adverb	prep	preposition
f	feminine	pron	pronoun
inf	infinitive	sg	singular
m	masculine	v	verb
n	noun		



PRONUNCIATION

Quechua is fairly straightforward to pronounce. Beside each word and phrase in this book, you'll find a simple pronunciation guide. It appears in colour and words are divided into syllables with a dot. The Quechua writing system is represented by italic letters.



VOWEL SOUNDS

In spoken Quechua, there are five vowel sounds that correspond to the three basic written vowels (*a*, *i* and *u*) of the official Quechua writing system, as approved by the Peruvian government in 1985.

Sound	Description	Quechua
ah	as the 'a' in 'father'	<i>a</i>
ee	as the 'ee' in 'see'	<i>i, iy</i>
e	as the 'e' in 'bet'	<i>i</i> (when found before or after consonants <i>q, q'</i> or <i>qh</i>)
oo	as the 'oo' in 'hoot'	<i>u, uw</i>
o	as the 'o' in 'got'	<i>u</i> (when found before or after consonants <i>q, q'</i> or <i>qh</i>)

Diphthongs

The Quechua writing system combines the letters *w* and *y* with *a*, *i* or *u* to form the following diphthongs (vowel sounds).

Sound	Description	Quechua
ow	as the 'ow' in 'vow'	aw
ai	as the 'ai' in 'aisle'	ay
woo	as the 'u' in 'union'	iw
ay	as the 'ay' in 'day'	ay (when before or after the consonants q, q' or qh)
ui	as the 'ouie' in 'Louie'	uy
oy	as the 'oy' in 'toy'	uy (when before or after the consonants q, q' or qh)

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Most consonants are pronounced basically as they are in English. A few of the sounds are not common in English, but they shouldn't prove too difficult – the most challenging might be the 'ejective' consonants, explained on page 14.

SAY IT WITH PRIDE

According to some researchers, the term *runasimi*, roo·nah·see·mee, which means 'human speech', was used pejoratively by Spaniards in colonial times to distinguish 'Indian speech' from *castilliasimi*, kah·stee·lyah·see·mee, 'Castilian speech'. Nowadays, this term has lost these connotations and is used with pride by Quechua speakers as a name for their language.

Sound	Description	Quechua
ch	as the 'ch' in 'chew'	ch
f	as the 'f' in 'fun'	ph
g	as the 'g' in 'gun'	g
h	as the 'h' in 'hope'	h
k	as the 'k' in 'skill'	k, q
kh	as the 'ch' in the Scottish <i>loch</i>	k, q, p (at the end of a word)
l	as the 'l' in 'land'	l
ly	as the 'lli' in 'billion' with the middle of the tongue against the roof of the mouth	ll
m	as the 'm' in 'much'	m
n	as the 'n' in 'note'	n
ny	as the 'ny' in 'canyon'	ñ
p	as the 'p' in 'spot'	p
r	like a very short 'd' sound, not like an English 'r'	r
rr	a trilled 'r'	rr
s	as the 's' in 'saw'	s
sh	as the 'sh' in 'short'	sh
t	as the 't' in 'stop'	t
w	as the 'w' in 'wig'	w
y	as the 'y' in 'yes'	y

Aspiration & Ejectives

Aspiration refers to consonants which are pronounced with a small puff of air, as the initial 'p' in the English 'pot' (as opposed to the 'p' in 'spot' – hold your hand in front of your mouth when you say the two words and feel the difference). The meaning of a word can change depending on whether or not a consonant is aspirated. See the box on page 16 for examples of this. In our pronunciation guide, aspiration is indicated with the addition of -h. In written Quechua, aspirated consonants are indicated by the letter *h* after the initial consonant.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch-h	as the 'ch-h' in 'Dutch hope'	chh
k-h	as the 'k-h' in 'duck house'	kh, gh
p-h	in the Cuzco area, this sound is similar to an English 'f'; in other areas, the sound is closer to a very soft, breathy 'p'	ph
t-h	as the 't-h' in 'hot house'	th

Ejectives are consonants which are pronounced by stopping the airflow momentarily at the back of the throat and then releasing it. This is similar to the 'tt' in the cockney 'bottle', although other parts of the mouth (the lips, for example) can be used in conjunction with this throat movement to create the ejective sounds which occur in Quechua. Like aspiration, the use of ejective consonants can change the meaning of a word (see the box on page 16). In our pronunciation guide, an ejective is indicated with an apostrophe (') following the initial consonant sound.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch'	sharper and more abrupt than the 'ch' in 'chew'	ch'
k'	made with a click at the back of the throat	k'
p'	made by briefly closing the lips, and then 'popping' or unsticking the lips	p'
q'	made with a click in the throat like the ejective k', but strongly, at the very back of the throat	q'
t'	made with a sharp clicking of the tip of the tongue, a bit like the 'tt' in American English 'button', but more exaggerated	t'



STRESS

Words are generally stressed on the second last syllable. A stressed syllable in this book is indicated by the use of italics:

paqarichiy	pah-lkah-ree-chee	to give life/ to establish
------------	-------------------	-------------------------------

If the word only has two syllables, then it will be the first syllable that's stressed:

pallay	pah-lyai	to gather
--------	----------	-----------

An exception to this pattern occurs when an accent is marked over a vowel, indicating that the stress falls on that syllable:

jačhakaw!	ah-chah-kaw!	Ouch! That's hot!
ari	ah-ree	yes

IT'S A BLOW OUT

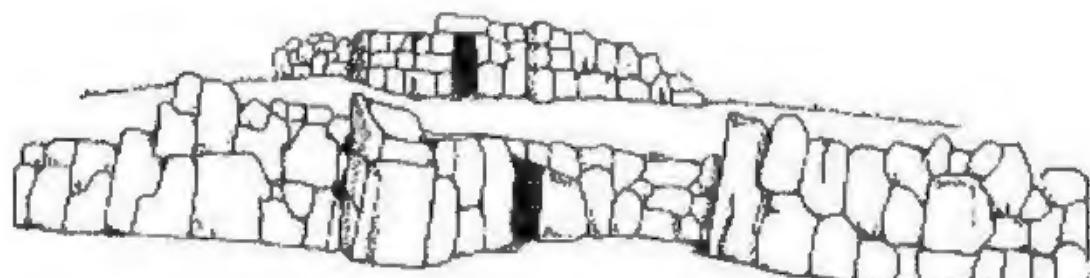
The pronunciation of aspirated and ejective consonants is one of the defining characteristics of the Cuzco, Puno and Bolivian varieties of Quechua. Be aware that these sounds alter the meaning of words, as these examples show:

<i>chaki</i>	<i>chah-kee</i>	foot/leg
<i>ch'aki</i>	<i>ch'ah-kee</i>	dry
<i>tanta</i>	<i>tahn-tah</i>	gathered together
<i>t'anta</i>	<i>t'ahn-tah</i>	bread
<i>thanta</i>	<i>t-hahn-tah</i>	old/used/worn out

If you find it difficult to make these distinctions at first, keep trying and it will come. Don't worry too much if you do make a mistake though – your meaning will often be clear from the context.

INTONATION

Intonation patterns in Quechua vary from those of English in one very important way – questions have the same intonation as statements (in Quechua, essentially a falling one). Instead of a rising intonation, specific question words or prefixes indicate that a question is being asked. Quechua also uses a different way of expressing exclamation – the intonation doesn't actually change, instead there is an increased stress on the syllable that emphasises the statement.



This chapter is one of the few overviews of Quechua grammar you'll see. It's not exhaustive, but it will give you enough of a foundation to understand the basic structure of the language so you can construct simple sentences of your own.

In Quechua, sentences are built around basic root words, and the rest of the meaning is added to the sentence by attaching suffixes. In this chapter, to make it easier to distinguish root words from their suffixes, we have used a hyphen between the root and each suffix. The root word always comes first.

There are no irregular verbs in Quechua – all Quechua verbs follow the rules according to each tense. The tenses presented in this phrasebook are the most essential ones.



The following abbreviations are used in this chapter:

adj	adjective	n	noun
assert	assertive	neg	negative
emph	emphatic	obj	object
excl	exclusive 'we'	obl	obligation
fut	future tense	past	past tense
imp	imperative	poss	possessive
incl	inclusive 'we'	pres	present tense
int	interrogative	top	topic
interj	interjection/exclamation	uncert	uncertainty
lit	literal translation	v	verb

WORD ORDER

In general, the basic sentence word order in Quechua is subject-object-verb:

Satuku is eating bread.

Satuku t'anta-ta-n mikhu-sha-n.
(lit: Satuku bread-obj-assert eating-is)

Note that the assertive suffix indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience. See the full explanation on page 22.

Because of the nature of a suffix-based system, word order is quite flexible. You can put any word first to emphasise it:

Satuku is eating *bread*.

T'anta-ta-n Satuku mikhu-sha-n.
(lit: bread-obj-assert Satuku eating-is)

Here it's 'bread' that's emphasised.

ARTICLES

There's no word for 'the', but 'a/an' is *huq* (literally 'one'). It can also mean 'some' when used with a plural noun:

a restaurant *huq mikhuna wasi* (lit: one food house)

some people *huq runa-kuna* (lit: one person-pl)

ROOT WORDS

Root words are the building blocks of a sentence, onto which suffixes are attached to create the full meaning.

SUFFIXES

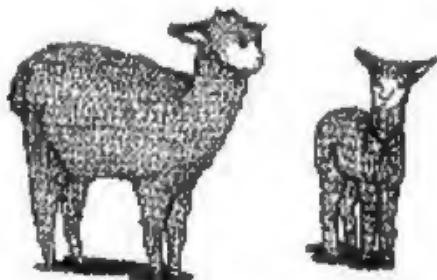
Suffixes do the functional work in a sentence, showing how the various root words work together to give meaning. For instance, *wasi*, 'house', is a noun, but by adding the suffixes *-cha* (which changes certain nouns to verbs) and *-y* (which marks the infinitive), it becomes the verb *wasi-cha-y*, 'to build (a house)'.

Dependent Suffixes

Dependent suffixes can only be used with certain parts of speech or parts of a sentence: they add meaning to a word. An example in English would be the prefix 'un-', as in 'unusual': it cannot be used on its own, but when combined with other words, it carries a distinct meaning (it creates the opposite of the word).

There are three major groups of dependent suffixes:

1. The **nominals** are used only with nouns and pronouns and include the subject marker, object marker, number markers, possessives and several prepositions.



2. The **verbals** are used only with verbs. These include tense, mood and command markers. See Verb page 32.
3. The **derivational suffixes** change one part of speech to another. They have a parallel in English: eg, by adding '-ness', the adjective 'sad' can be turned into the noun 'sadness'. Each specific derivational suffix can only be attached to a specific part of speech, eg, the suffix *-sqa* can only be added to a verb to form an adjective, never to form a noun (see the table below).

to get tired (v)	<i>sayk'u-y</i>	tired (adj)	<i>sayk'u-sqa</i>
to sit down (v)	<i>tiya-y</i>	seat; place to sit (n)	<i>tiya-na</i>
head (n)	<i>uma</i>	big-headed (adj)	<i>uma-sapa</i>
stone (n)	<i>rumi</i>	to change to stone (v)	<i>rumi-ya-y</i>
little (adj)	<i>pisi</i>	scarcity (n)	<i>pisi-y</i>
hot (adj)	<i>rupha</i>	to burn (v)	<i>rupha-chi-y</i>

Here are some examples of nominal dependent suffixes, and their uses:

because of/due to/
on behalf of

-rayku

I came to Cuzco
because of the
Inti Raymi Festival.

Inti Raymi-rayku-n
Qusqu-man hamurqa-ni.
(lit: Inti Raymi-because_of-assert Cuzco-to came-I)

for (the purpose of)

I work for my family.

-paq

Ayllu-y-paq llank'a-ni.
(lit: family-my-for work-I)

from

-manta

She/He is returning
from Potosí.

Putusi llaqta-manta
kutimu-sha-n.
(lit: Potosí city-from return-ing-she/he)

in (location)

-pi

I work in Chinchero.

Chinchiru-pi llank'a-ni.
(lit: Chinchero-in work-I)

possessive ('s)

man's

-qi-pa (after vowel/consonant)

ghari-q
(lit: man-of)

until

-kama

The road goes to
Machu Picchu.

Machu Pikchu-kama
nān ri-sha-n.
(lit: Machu Picchu-until road go-ing-it)

with ...

-wan

They're talking
with the police.

Wardiya-wan rima-sha-nku.
(lit: police-with talk-ing-they)

MULTI-FUNCTION SUFFIXES: -TA & -MAN

The suffix **-ta** is can serve numerous functions within a sentence, including:

- object marker, direct and indirect

I see him.

Pay-ta ghawa-ni.

(lit: he-obj see-I)

Can you help me
find my backpack?

Yanapa-wanki-man-chu qipiy-ta
maskhay-ta?

(lit: help-me-could-int
backpack-obj look_for-obj)

Note that as an indirect object **-ta** can only be used with verbs that don't involve movement of the direct object (see second example). The two verbs – help and find – don't involve movement of the direct object 'backpack'.



- destination, meaning 'to(wards)'

I'm going to Apurimac. *Apurimaq-ta ri-sha-ni.*
(lit: Apurimac-to go-ing-I)

- derivational suffix, changing adjectives to adverbs

good

allin

He does well.

Allin-ta ruwa-n.

(lit: good-adv do-he)

Here, the two functions of object marker and destination come together in one sentence:

I want to go
to Apurimac.

Apurimaq-ta riy-ta muna-ni.
(lit: Apurimac-to go-obj want-I)

continues on next page

INDETERMINATE FUNCTION SUFFIXES -TA & -MAN

continues from previous page

The suffix **-man** is similar to **-ta** in that it serves as both an object and destination marker (also meaning 'to(wards)'). Its function as object marker, however, is limited to indirect objects only. It's applied in cases where verbs involving movement are used, and in connection with a concrete noun or the pronoun *pay*.

I give him money.

Quaqi-ta pay-man qu-ni.
(lit: money-obj he-obj give-I)

to/towards

-manThis bus is going
to Ecuador.

*Ikwadur suyu-man
kay uniwas ri-sha-n.*
(lit: Ecuador region-to this bus
go-ing-it)

Independent Suffixes

The use of independent suffixes is not limited to a particular part of speech. These are attached to the key word in the sentence (which can be any part of speech) but express the speaker's attitude to the whole sentence.

Assertion

The suffix **-n/-mi** (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience.

I speak English.

Nuga inlis-ta-n rima-ni.

(lit: I English-obj-assert speak-I)

My stomach hurts.

Wiksa-y-mi nana-wa-sha-n.(lit: stomach-my-assert hurt-
to_me-ing-it)

Hearsay

The suffix **-si/-si** (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker knows the information second-hand.

People say that village
is far away.

People say that she/he
speaks Quechua.

Chay llaqta sinchi karu-s.
(lit: that village very far-hearsay)

Pay-si runasimi-ta rima-n.
(lit: she/he-hearsay Quechua-obj
speak-she/he)

Uncertainty

The suffix **-cha/-cha** (after vowel/consonant) indicates uncertainty over the veracity or validity of words.

He probably speaks
Quechua.

Pay-cha runasimi-ta rima-n.
(lit: he-uncert Quechua-obj
speak-he)

There are probably
sandals in that store.

Chay tinda-pi-ch usut'a-kuna ka-n.
(lit: that store-in-uncert sandal-
pl there_is-it)

Topic Marker

The suffix **-qa** is an important independent suffix because it marks the repetition of the topic – or main idea or subject – in the conversation. It's therefore referred to as a topic marker.

You don't need to use this suffix the first time you mention a specific subject in a conversation, but after that you must add it to the end of that subject (after all other suffixes, if any exist):

Your brother is sick.

Tunay-ki unqu-shan-mi.

He can't go to Quito.

*Manan pay-qa Kitzu-ta riy-ta
ati-n-chu.*

(lit: brother-your sick-is-assert.
no he-top Quito-obj go-to
can-he-neg)

Emphasis

The emphatic suffix *-má* is used to express surprise, to correct someone else's statement, to correct oneself, or to simply emphasise a point. It's always the final suffix to be added to a word, and is stressed:

He came all the way
from Cochabamba!

*/Quchapampa-manta-má
kuti-rqa-mu-n!*
(lit: Cochabamba-from-emph
come_back-past-to_here-he!)

Others

Other important independent suffixes are *-chu*, used to mark questions or negatives (see Questions on page 39), *-pis/pas*, meaning 'and/also/too' (see Conjunctions on page 42) and *-ña*, meaning 'already'.

I already did it.

Tuku-rqu-ni-ña-n.
(lit: finish-just-I-already-assert)

NOUNS

Nouns are root words (see Root Words, page 18). In general, a noun is expressed as a simple singular entity. If you want to make it plural or modify it in any other way, you do so through the use of specific suffixes.

ONE & TWO

It's important to note that, unlike English, Quechua has two categories of the first person plural ('we/us'). The inclusive category includes the speaker, the listener and anyone else to whom the speaker is referring ('you, me and everyone'). The exclusive category includes the speaker and anyone else to whom she or he is referring, but not the listener ('me and the others, but not you').

Plurals

To make plural nouns, simply add the suffix *-kuna*. Note, however, that if a specific number or quantity of something is mentioned, the plural suffix does not need to be added. (See Numbers, page 167, for more on this.)

store	<i>tinda</i>
stores	<i>tinda-kuna</i> (lit: store-pl)
one boat	<i>huq wampu</i> (lit: one boat)
ten boats	<i>chunka wampu</i> (lit: ten boat)

Gender

Quechua does not express gender for inanimate objects, only for animals and people. To indicate gender for people, use *warmi*, 'woman', or *qhari*, 'man'. If the gender of an animal is relevant, you have to specifically identify it as *china*, 'female', or *urqu*, 'male'. So a 'female dog' would be *china alqu* and a 'male dog' *urqu alqu*.

Some words borrowed from Spanish explicitly indicate gender, such as *awilu*, 'grandfather', and *awila*, 'grandmother'.

PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns can be expressed with individual words as well as with suffixes. If the context of a sentence makes clear who or what the subject is, the pronoun is not required. The suffixes often provide all the information necessary. These are the individual subject pronouns:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
I	<i>nuqa</i>	we (incl)	<i>nuqanchis</i>
you (sg)	<i>qan</i>	we (excl)	<i>nuqayku</i>
she/he	<i>pay</i>	you (pl)	<i>gankuna</i>
		they	<i>paykuna</i>

Subject/Object Pronoun Suffixes

As with just about everything else in Quechua, personal pronouns are expressed through the use of suffixes which identify both the subject and object in a sentence. These suffixes, however, are attached to the verb and are compulsory in the sentence. The pronoun suffixes change depending on verb tense.

I give you money. *Nuqa qulqi-ta qu-yki.*
(lit: I money-obj give-L_to_ you_sg_obj_pres)

Suffixes for Present Tense

Singular			
Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-yki	-
you	-wanki	-	-
she/he	-wan	-sunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-ykiku	-
you	-wankichis	-	-
they	-wanku	-sunkiku	-

Plural				
Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-ykichis	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
she/he	-wanchis	-wanku	-sunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-ykiku	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
they	-wanchis	-wanku	-sunkichis	-

There's a different suffix for each subject/object combination and for each tense of the verb. Here, the suffix *-yki* indicates the subject, object and tense of the verb at the one time.

I give you (sg) beer. *Aha-ta qu-yki.*
(lit: beer-obj give-I_to_ you_sg_obj_pres)

The following tables show possible subject/object combinations. Some subject/object pronoun combinations are not logically possible in Quechua, so are indicated by empty cells.

Suffixes for Past Tense

Singular			
Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-rqayki	-
you	-warqanki	-	-
she/he	-warqan	-rqaunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-rqaykiku	-
you	-warqankichis	-	-
they	-warqanku	-rqaunkiku	-

Plural				
Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-rqaykichis	-
you	-	-wargankiku	-	-
she/he	-warqanchis	-warqanku	-rqaunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-rqaykiku	-
you	-	-wargankiku	-	-
they	-warqanchis	-warqanku	-rqaunkichis	-

Note that for the third person (sg/pl) there are no specific object pronoun suffixes. Instead, you'd use the subject pronoun *pay(kuna)* (see page 25) plus the indirect object marker *-man* to express the object 'to him/her/them'. You then add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix to the verb (-*ni* in the example):

Suffixes of Future Tense

Singular

Object Subject	me	you	her/him
I	-	-sayki	-
you	-wanki	-	-
she/he	-wanqa	-sunki	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-saykiku	-
you	-wankichis	-	-
they	-wangaku	-sunkiku	-

Plural

Object Subject	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	-saykichis	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
she/he	-wasunchis	-wangaku	-sunkichis	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	-saykiku	-
you	-	-wankiku	-	-
they	-wasunchis	-wangaku	-sunkichis	-

I give them sweets.

*Nuga misk'i-ta
paykuna-man qu-ni.
(lit: I sweet-obj them-obj
give-I)*

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come before nouns. Only the nouns are pluralised, not the adjectives.

beautiful day *sumaq p'unchay* (lit: pretty day)
black donkeys *yana asnu-kuna* (lit: black donkey-pl)

Kusi is buying some
beautiful clothes. *Kusi sumaq p'achakuna-ta
ranti-sha-n.*
(lit: Kusi beautiful
clothes-obj buy-ing-he)

The concept of 'very' can be indicated by repeating the adjective, as in:

very far away *karu karu* (lit: far far)
very big *hatun hatun* (lit: big big)



Comparatives

In Quechua, *aswan*, 'more', and *pisi*, 'less', are placed in front of the adjective to make a comparison:

big	<i>hatun</i>	
bigger	<i>aswan hatun</i>	(lit: more big)
smaller	<i>pisi hatun</i>	(lit: less big)

It's also very common for either the emphatic suffix *-má* (see page 24) or the assertive suffix *-ni/-mi* to be added to the end of the adjective as well:

I'm younger than him.

*Pay-manta aswan
wayna-má ka-ni.
(lit: she/he-from
more young-emph am-I)*

Superlatives

The superlative is expressed using 'the most', *lliw-manta aswan ...-ni-mi*, or 'the least', *lliw-manta aswan pisi ...-ni-mi*. The blank is filled in by an adjective:

This town is the biggest.

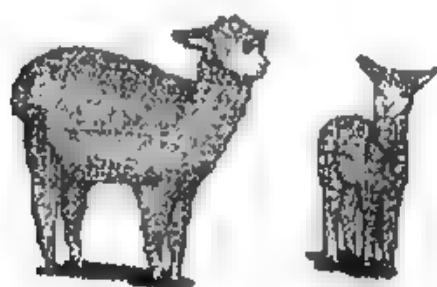
Kay llaqta-qa lliw-manta aswan hatun-mi.

(lit: this town-top all-from more big-assert)

'That town is the smallest.'

Chay llaqta-qa lliw-manta aswan pisi hatun-mi.

(lit: that town-top all-from more less big-assert)



ADVERBS

Adverbs can be either words derived from adjectives through the use of the adverb marker *-ta* (like adding '-ly' in English), or independent root words. Here are some common adverbs:

easily

in this way/manner

quickly/rapidly

slowly/carefully

very

well

chballa-lla/phasil-cha-lla

hina

usqbay(-lla)

alli-lla-manta

anchalsinchitnishu

allin-takusa

All of the above are 'stand-alone' root words, although some of them carry suffixes to make them adverbs.

DEMONSTRATIVES

In Quechua, words like 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those' can be adjectives when describing a noun, as in *kay qhatu*, 'this market', or pronouns when replacing a noun if it has already been mentioned:

This town is lovely,
that one is not.

*Kay llaqta sumaq-mi.
chay-qa manan sumaq-chu.*

(lit: this town beautiful-assert,
that-top not beautiful-neg)

There's no difference between singular and plural demonstrative adjectives in Quechua, since it's the noun and not the adjective that is pluralised. Demonstrative pronouns add the suffix *-kuna* to pluralise: eg, *kay-kuna*, literally 'this-plural', thus 'these'.

However, a distinction is made between three – rather than only two – degrees of distance:

this/these
that/those (closer to listener)
that/those (further away
from listener and speaker)

*kay/lankay
chay/lanchay
chaqay/chbaqay/bagay*

The second form of 'that/those' does not really have an equivalent in English.

This boat is going
to Puno.

*Kay wampu-qa
Punu-man-mi ri-sha-n.*

(lit: this boat-top
Puno-to-assert go-ing-it)

Those boats over there
are small.

*Chaqay wampu-kuna
huch'uy-mi.*

(lit: that boat-pl small-assert)

A BEAUTIFUL DESIRE TO LOVE

Muna-y is a very versatile word, meaning 'to like,' as well as 'to love', 'to desire'; 'to want' and 'to need'. As an adjective, it can mean 'good', 'beautiful' or 'lovely', and as a noun, 'desire' 'love' or 'goodwill'.

POSSESSIVES

Possession in Quechua is shown by adding a possessive suffix to the noun being possessed. You can also add a possessive pronoun when you want to clarify the possession. The possessive pronouns consist of subject pronouns with the suffixes *-q* and *-pa* added (after vowel/consonant). The suffixes are the essential elements for showing possession and are added to the nouns right after the root word, whereas possessive pronouns are mostly used for emphasis.

I just found my backpack.

Qipi-y-ta tari-rqu-ni-n.
(lit: backpack-my-obj find-just-I-assert)

These skirts are ours.

Nuganchis-pa-n kay pullira-kuna-qa.
(lit: ours-assert this skirt-pl-top)

VERBS

Verbs will always have at least one suffix. This obligatory suffix will show what tense (past, present or future) the verb is in, and who or what the subject of the verb is, ie first, second or third person, singular or plural. The suffix *-y* indicates the infinitive of the verb, eg, *ka-y*, 'to be', and this form is used in the dictionaries.

Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Suffix

<i>nuqa-q</i>	mine	<i>-y</i>	my
<i>qan-pa</i>	yours (sg)	<i>-yki</i>	your (sg)
<i>pay-pa</i>	hers/his	<i>-n</i>	her/his
<i>nuganchis-pa</i>	ours (incl)	<i>-nchis</i>	our (incl)
<i>nugayku-q</i>	ours (excl)	<i>-yku</i>	our (excl)
<i>qankuna-q</i>	yours (pl)	<i>-ykichis</i>	your (pl)
<i>paykuna-q</i>	theirs	<i>-nku</i>	their

Present Tense

The present tense is used either to indicate an action that occurs once in the present, or to indicate habitual actions. To form it, simply add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix (see Pronoun Suffixes page 26) to the verb root.

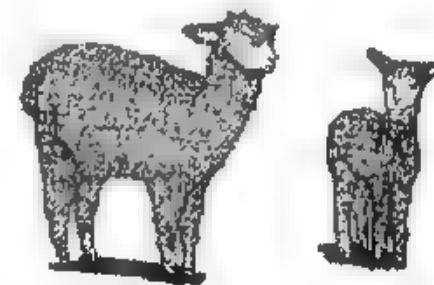
Remember that the subject pronoun suffix is essential, but the subject pronoun in parentheses is optional.

I speak Quechua.

Nuga runasimi-ta rima-ni.

(lit: I Quechua-obj speak-I)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Subject Pron Suffix
I	(Nuqa)	runasimi	-ta	rima	-ni
you (sg)	(Qan)				-nki
she/he	(Pay)				-n
we (incl)	(Nuganchis)				-nchis
we (excl)	(Nugayku)				-yku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)				-nkichis
they	(Paykuna)				-nku



To express an action that's in the process of happening (like the 'ing' form in English), insert the suffix *-sha* between the verb root and the subject pronoun suffix:

She's/He's speaking
Quechua.

Pay runasimi-ta rima-sha-n.
(lit: she/he Quechua-obj speak-ing-she/he_pres)

Past Tense

To form the past tense, add the suffix *-rqa* in front of the subject pronoun suffix. Note that in the past tense, the suffix *-n* for the third person singular is optional.

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj. Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Past Suffix	Subject Pronoun Suffix
I	(Nuqa)	inlis	-ta	rima	-rqa	-ni
you (sg)	(Qan)					-nki
she/he	(Pay)					(-n)
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)					-nchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)					-yku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)					-nkichis
they (pl)	(Paykuna)					-nku

She/He spoke English. *Pay inlis-ta rima-rqa-(n).*
(lit: she/he English-obj speak-past-(she/he_pres))

Future Tense

The future tense is used primarily to express simple future actions ('I'll come tomorrow.' / 'Will you come tomorrow?') and probability when used with the 'uncertainty' validator *-chis-chu* (after vowel/consonant).

In the future tense, most subject pronoun suffixes change form rather than adding yet another suffix to show the tense. Two subject pronoun suffixes, however, remain the same as in the present tense: the singular and plural forms of 'you', *-nki* (sg) and *-nkichis* (pl). When these appear, you'll need to judge by the context whether the speaker refers to the present or the future.

I'll speak Spanish.

Nuga kastillanu-ta rima-saq.
(lit: I Spanish-obj speak-I_fut)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Spanish')	Obj. Suffix ('to speak')	Verb Root ('Spanish')	Subject Pron
					Suffix & Future Tense
I	(Nuqa)				-saq
you (sg)	(Qan)				-nki
she/he	(Pay)	kastillanu	-ta	rima	-nqa
we (incl)	(Nuqanchis)				-sunchis
we (excl)	(Nuqayku)				-saqku
you (pl)	(Qankuna)				-nkichis
they	(Paykuna)				-ngaku

They will speak Spanish. *Paykuna kastillanu-ta rima-nqaku.*
(lit: they Spanish-obj speak-they_fut)



Imperative

The imperative is a direct command which tells your listener to do something. This is indicated by the suffix *-y!*

Come here!

Hamu-y!
(lit: come-imp)

In the case of a negative command, the sentence begins with *ama* and the suffix *-chu* is added to the verb as the last suffix:

Don't do that!

Ama chay-ta ruwa-y-chu!
(lit: don't that-obj do-imp-neg)

(See also Modals, page 37.)

To Be

The verb *ka-y* means 'to be', in the sense of 'to exist', and is also used to describe something or someone, as in *Nuga turista-n ka-ni*, 'I'm a tourist' (lit: I tourist-assert am-I). *Ka-y* can also mean 'there is/are' when stating something.

Don't confuse the verb *ka-y*, with the demonstrative adjective *kay*, 'this', which has the same spelling (see Demonstratives page 31).

You (sg) are a pretty girl.

Qan sumaq warma-cha-n ka-nki.
(lit: you-sg beautiful girl-little-assert are-you)

She's/He's on the train.

Pay trin-pi-n ka-sha-n.
(lit: she/he train-in-assert be-ing-she/he)

We (incl) are tired.

Nuganchis sayk'usqa-n ka-nchis.
(lit: we incl tired-assert are-we_incl)

They're in Coricancha.

Paykuna Qurikancha-pi-n ka-sha-nku.
(lit: they Coricancha-in-assert be-ing-they)

There are a lot of mountains around this town.

Kay llajqa-pi askha urqu-kuna-n ka-nku.
(lit: this town-in many mountain-pl-assert are-they)

Note that when defining someone or something in the third person, you don't use the verb *ka-y* (or any other verb):

She's/He's a foreigner.

Pay hawa runa-n.
(lit: she/he outside_person-assert)

They're healers.

Paykuna hampiq-mi.
(lit: they healer-assert)

To Have

The verb *ka-y*, 'to be', also serves the function of the English 'to have' in the sense of possession. Literally, it points out something that is or isn't in someone's possession:

Do you have children?

¿Ka-n-chu wawa-yki?
(lit: there_is-she/he-int child-your)

Yes, I do.

Arl, ka-n-mi.
(lit: yes there_is-she/he-assert)

No, I don't.

Mana-n ka-n-chu.
(lit: no-assert there_is-she/he-neg)

I have a house.

Wasi-yuq-mi ka-ni.
(lit: house-with-assert am-I)

MODALS

Modals modify the meaning of other verbs in a sentence. They express ability, necessity, desire or need, as in 'can read', 'need to go' and 'want to drink'. As you'd expect, modals also take the form of suffixes.

Must; Should

The simple suffix *-na* plus the appropriate possessive suffix (see Possessives page 32) added to the verb, in that order, indicates the notion of 'must' in Quechua. You can also use the verb *ka-y*, 'to have', which is used only when the obligation implied is unavoidable ('have to') – in which case the progressive form of the present tense *ka-sha-n* (see page 33) is recommended. When the obligation implied is avoidable (eg, 'should' or 'ought to'), the verb *ka-y* is not used.

Must; Have To; Need To

I have to work.

Llank'a-na-y ka-sha-n.
(lit: work-obl-my be-ing-it)

We (excl) have to leave.

Lluqsi-na-yku ka-sha-n.
(lit: leave-obl-our be-ing-it)

Ought To; Should

I should eat.

Mikhu-na-y.

(lit: eat-obl-my)

We (incl) ought to rest.

Sama-na-nchis.

(lit: rest-obl-our_incl)

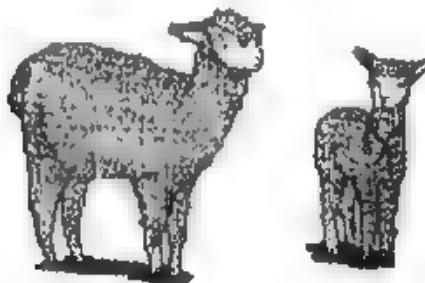
Can; To be Able

The verb *ati-y* meaning 'to be able/to have the ability' is used in a similar way as its English counterpart:

They can dance.

Paykuna tusu-y-ta ati-nku.

(lit: they dance-inf-obj can-they_pres)

**Must Not; Cannot**

Use the negative command form (see Imperatives, page 35). Quechua speakers would typically just say *Ama chay unu-ta ukyay-chu*, 'Don't drink that water' (lit: don't that water-obj drink-neg).

Like

Muna-y is the verb for 'to like' in Quechua. It can be used by itself or with another verb:

I like Cuzco.

Nuqa Qusqu-ta muna-ni.

(lit: I Cuzco-obj like-I)

We (excl) like to buy clothes.

*Nugayku p'acha-ta**ranti-y-ta muna-yku.*

(lit: we clothes-obj buy-inf-obj like-we_excl)

QUESTIONS**'Yes/No' Questions**

To ask a 'yes/no' question, add the independent suffix *-chu* to the most relevant word in the question. Note that the question marker is on the verb:

Are you (sg) married?

;Kasaru-chu ka-nki?

(lit: married-int are-you_sg)

The suffix can also be attached to the noun (or to adjectives or adverbs if those are the elements being questioned):

Are you going to Cochabamba?

;Quchapampa-ta-chu ri-sha-nki?

(lit: Cochabamba-obj-int go-ing-you)



You can answer 'yes/no' questions either with *ari*, 'yes', or *mana*, 'no'. If, in an affirmative answer, you repeat the entire question, the assertive suffix *-ni/-mi* (after vowel/consonant) needs to be attached to the most relevant word. When repeating the question in a negative answer, the suffix *-chu* is attached to the most relevant word, while the assertive suffix is attached to the word *mana*, 'no', becoming *mana-n*.

Are you (sg) married?

;Kasaru-chu ka-nki?

(lit: married-int are-you_sg)

Yes, I'm married.

Art, kasaru-n ka-ni.

(lit: yes married-assert be-I)

No, I'm not married.

Mana-n kasaru-chu ka-ni.

(lit: no-assert married-neg be-I)

Question Words	
What?	élmá?
What's that?	élmá-taq chay?
	élmá-n chay?
Who?	éPi?
Who's that woman?	éPi-taq chay warmi?
Whose?	éPi-q?
Whose car is that?	éPi-q-taq chay awtu?
Where?	éMay?
Where are you going?	éMay-ta-n ri-sha-nki?
Where are you from?	éMay-manta-n ka-nki?
Which?	éMayqin?
Which market do you like?	éMayqin qhatu-ta-taq mana-nki?
How?	élmayna?
How are you?	élmayna-taq ka-sha-nki?
How much?/How many?	éHayk'a?
How much is that bag, Madam?	éHayk'a-taq chay waya-qa, mamitay?
When?	éHayk'aq?
When are we going?	éHayk'aq-mi ripu-ku-sun?
Why?	élmarayku?/élmanaqtin? élmanasqa?
Why is there no car?	élmarayku-n mana korru ka-nchu?

Information Questions

With all standard question words, the final suffix *-n/-mi* or *-taq* should be added. If in doubt about endings, use *-taq*.

NEGATIVES

There are two words to express negation. The first one is *mana* (or *mana-n* when asserting something), 'no/not', in conjunction with the negative suffix *-chu*. The second one is *ama*, 'don't', used in negative commands (see Imperatives page 35). Both of them are placed at the beginning of a sentence, while the placement of the suffix *-chu* varies as it's attached to the most relevant word of the sentence.

I don't speak Quechua. (*Nuga*) *mana-n runasimi-ta rimani-chu*.

(lit: I no-assert Quechua-obj speak-I-neg)

Don't travel alone.

Ama sapalla-yki puri-y-chu.
(lit: don't alone-you_sg travel-imp-neg)

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are expressed through certain dependent suffixes as well as some individual words. For more information, see Suffixes, page 18.

after	chaymanta/binaspa/ghipata
among	-pura
because (of)	-nayku
during	-pi
for	-paq
from	-manta
in (location)	-pi
to/towards	-man
until (time/place)	-kama
with	-wan
without ...	mana ... -yuq (used with a noun only)

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words or phrases that join concepts or parts of sentences.

In Quechua, most conjunctions are individual words rather than suffixes, but there's one exception: *-pis* or *-pas* (used interchangeably) meaning 'also/and/too'. This suffix is added to verbs or nouns as the very last suffix.

You can go to Arequipa
by car and by train.

Karru-wan-pis trin-wan-pis
runa-kuna Arikipa-ta ri-nku.
(lit: car-with-and train-with-and
person-pl Arequipa-to go-they)

Me too.

Nuqa-pis.
(lit: I-too)

after(wards)

chay-qal/chay-man/chay-pal
qhipa-n-ta
-pis/-pas
-rayku
icha-qa
chay-pacha-pas
tuku-na-paq-taq/p'uchuka-y-pi
ñawpa-q(-ta)
chay-puwan-pas
aswan(-pas)
chay-puwan-pas
chay-qal/chay-man/chay-pal
qhipa-n-ta
ichal/utaq
aswan(-pas)/icha-qa
chay-rayku/ns-paqal/chay-mi

and/too/also
because

but

even so/then

finally

first (of all)

however

instead

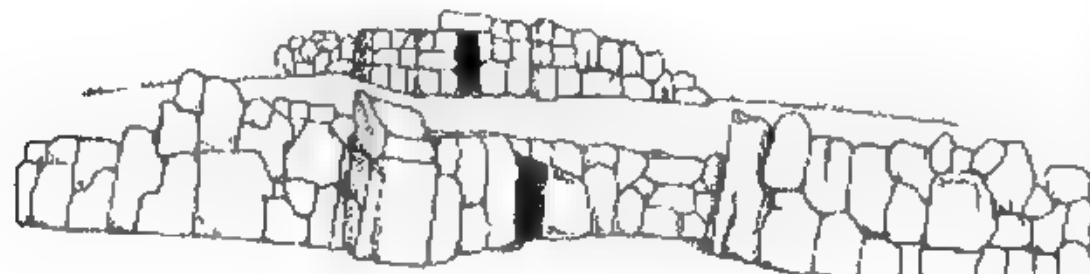
nevertheless

next

or

rather

so/therefore



MEETING PEOPLE

When initiating conversations in Quechua, you should be aware that since the time of the Conquest, Spanish speakers have often considered themselves superior to Quechua speakers. One form of discrimination has been a refusal by Spanish speakers to use Quechua at all. If you're in a monolingual Quechua community, there'll be no problem with jumping right in, but if in doubt, try asking in Spanish first:

Do you speak Quechua?

¿Habla usted Quechua?

hah·bloh oo·steh ke·chwa?

YOU SHOULD KNOW

Yes.	<i>ah-ree</i>	<i>Ari.</i>
No.	<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>Mana.</i>
Please.	<i>ah-jee·choo</i>	<i>Allichu.</i>
Thank you.	<i>sool·pai·kee</i>	<i>Sulpayki.</i>

YACHANAYKIN

<i>ah-ree</i>	<i>Ari.</i>
<i>mah-nah</i>	<i>Mana.</i>
<i>ah-jee·choo</i>	<i>Allichu.</i>
<i>sool·pai·kee</i>	<i>Sulpayki.</i>



GREETINGS & GOODBYES

Greetings and farewells are essential elements of social interaction, and you'll be considered rude if you don't use them. Both greetings and goodbyes should be accompanied by a handshake or a hug. When saying goodbye, a simple wave of the hand is appropriate when you're already at a distance.

NAPAYKUYKUNAPAS KACHARPARIKUNAPAS

Good morning.	<i>wee-noos dee-ahs</i>
Good day. (noon)	<i>ab-lyeen p'oon-chai;</i>
	<i>ab-lyeen p'oon-chow</i>
Good afternoon.	<i>wee-nahs tubr-dis</i>
Good evening/ night.	<i>wee-nahs noo-chis;</i>
Hello/Hi.	<i>ab-lyeen too-tah</i>
	<i>ree-mai-koo-lyai-keet</i>
Goodbye.	<i>nah-pai-koo-lyai-kee</i>
	<i>hokh koo-tee-kah-mah;</i>
Bye.	<i>too-pah-nahn-chees-</i>
	<i>kah-mah</i>
	<i>rah-too-kah-mah</i>



CIVILITIES

The Quechua people are generally friendly, helpful, respectful people. Reciprocity is a very important feature of good manners in the Andes. If you ask something of someone, you should be willing to offer in return a small gift, like a souvenir from your home country, or a tip.

Please.	<i>ah-lyee-choo</i>
Thank you (very much).	<i>ah-nyai-chai-keel</i>
	<i>sool-pai-kee</i>
	<i>(ahn-chah-tah)</i>
	<i>ah-grah-dee-see-kee</i>
You're welcome.	<i>ee-mah-mahn-tah;</i>
	<i>mah-nah</i>
	<i>ee-mah-mahn-tah-pahs</i>
Excuse me.	<i>dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai</i>
Sorry.	<i>pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai</i>

YUPAYCHAKUYKUNA

Wuynus diyas.
Allin p'unchay;
Allin p'unchaw.
Wuynas tardis.
Wuynas nuchis;
Allin tuta.
Rimaykullaykil
Napaykullayki.
Huq kutikama;
Tupananchis-
kama.
Ratukama.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

IMAHINA RUNAKUNA NINAKUSQAN

In Quechua, different forms of address represent different degrees of familiarity, or the age of the person being addressed.

As a foreigner in Quechua-speaking territory, the safest form of address for you to use with a Quechua speaker is *Tayta*, *tai-tah*, or *taytay*, *tai-tai*, 'Sir/Mister' for men, and *Mama*, *mah-mah*, or *mamdy*, *mah-mai*, 'Madam/Mrs' for women, followed by their first name if you know it: *Tayta Satuku* or *Mama Marsilina*.

Madam/Mrs	<i>mah-mah/mah-mai/</i> <i>mah-mah-lyail</i> <i>mah-mec-tai/</i> <i>doo-nyah/see-nyoo-rah</i>	<i>Mamal/mamáy/</i> <i>mamalliy/</i> <i>mamitdy/</i> <i>Duña/Siñura</i>
Sir/Mr	<i>tai-tah/tai-tai/</i> <i>tai-tah-lyail/pah-pail/</i> <i>wee-rah-ko-chah/</i> <i>doon/see-nyoor</i>	<i>Tayta/taytay/</i> <i>taytalldy/papáy/</i> <i>Wiraqucha/</i> <i>Dun/Siñur</i>

Note that if you're writing to someone, the forms *Duña*, *Siñura*, *Mama* for women and *Dun*, *Siñur*, *Tayta* and *Wiraqucha* for men, all have a capital. While *Mama* and *Tayta* must be used with a proper name, *Wiraqucha* can also be used without one. The forms *mamáy*, *mamalliy*, *mamitdy*, *taytay*, *taytalldy* and *papáy* are not used with proper names.

FOR THE PEOPLE

Many Quechua speakers call themselves *runa*, *roo-nah*, which means 'the people'. The Spanish terms *indio/india* (m/f) or *cholo/chola* (m/f) are used by some Latin Americans to refer to the indigenous people. These names are derogatory, so don't use them. Instead, use the Spanish *indígena*, 'indigenous person' or *campesino/campesina* (m/f), meaning 'a farmer/farm labourer; a person living in a rural area'.

Miss		
to a young woman	<i>see-pahls/p'ahs-uyah</i>	<i>sipas/p'asña</i>
to a girl	<i>see-pahs-chah!</i>	<i>sipaschal</i>
young man	<i>p'ahs-uyah-chah!</i>	<i>p'asñacha</i>
to an adolescent	<i>mahkh-t'ah</i>	<i>magt'a</i>
to a young boy	<i>mahkh-t'ab-chah</i>	<i>magt'acha</i>
little girl/boy	<i>wahr-mah-chah</i>	<i>warmacha</i>

APOLOGIES

Excuse me. (apology)

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai!
dees-peen-sah-yoo-wai

Excuse me. (to get past)

pah-sai-koo-salikh

It's OK. Never mind.

*ah-lyeern-mee.**ah-mah lyah-kec-kui-choo***PAMPACHAYKUNA***Pampachayuway!*
*Dispinsayuway.**Pasaykusaq.**Allinmi.**Ama llakikuychu.***HEY YOURE**

‘Yawl, yowl, is an informal way to attract someone’s attention, similar to ‘Hey! in English. It’s usually combined with someone’s name or one of the forms of address we’ve mentioned. It would be considered rude to use it with an adult, or someone you don’t know.

People may call you *ringu/gringu* (m), *reen-goo/green-goo*, ‘gringo’, or *ringa/gringa* (f), *reen-gah/green-gah*, ‘gringa’, if they don’t know your name. In recent decades in Latin America, these terms have lost their derogatory connotations, and are now terms of respect. If someone knows your name, they might preface it with *Dun/Siñur/Tayta/Wiraqucha* (m) or *Duña/Siñura* (f) – all terms that refer to pale-skinned foreigners.

BODY LANGUAGE

Quechua speakers are generally humble and may not look you in the eye when speaking. This is more common in rural areas, where visitors are still rare. In metropolitan areas, where people are familiar with foreign tourists, they’re more open and less self-effacing. In tourist areas, as you’d expect, vendors have no hesitation in approaching you with their wares or taking you by the arm to try to convince you to buy something.

**NAWIWAN, MAKIWAN,
UMAWAN RIMAY****UPSIDE DOWN, RIGHT SIDE UP!**

Many punctuation and spelling conventions used in Spanish have been adopted for use in written Quechua too. Questions start with an inverted question mark and end in a normal one; the same goes for exclamations ...!

**FIRST
ENCOUNTERS**

You may find that people may not initiate conversations, or might wait to speak until they’re sure that you’ve finished speaking – but don’t hesitate to strike up a conversation, as people are very willing to talk to you once you’ve shown some interest.

How are you?

ee-mai-nah-lyahn kah-shuhñ-kee? ¿Imaynallan kashanki?

Fine. And you?

ah-lyee-lyahu-mee. kahñ-ree? Allilanmi. ¿Qanri?

What’s your name?

ee-mahn soo-tee-kee? Iman sutiyki?

My name is ...

...-n soa-tee ...-n sutiy.

I’d like to introduce you to ...

...wahn rekh-sec-nah-kui-chees ...-wan riqsinakuychis.

I’m pleased to meet you.

*ahn-chah-tahn koo-see-koo-nee
rekh-sees-pai-kee Anchatan kusikuni
riqsispayki.***NAWPAQ
TUPANAKUY**

MAKING CONVERSATION

Talking about the weather, local food and customs, or asking directions, are always safe openers. Personal questions about age, marital status, income and plans for the day are also perfectly acceptable in Quechua societies. If you're uncomfortable discussing such topics, steer the conversation in another direction, perhaps by answering with a little joke – 'I'm very old', *Sinchi machuñan kani*, seen-chee mah-choo-nyahn kah-nee, or 'I make enough money to travel once in a while', *Mayninpi purinallaypaqmi qulqita tarini*, mai-ueen-peo poo-ree-nah-lyai-pabkh-mee kol-ke-tah tah-ree-nee



Great day, isn't it?

*soo-mahkh p'o'on-chai,
ree-kee?*

It's cold/hot today, isn't it?

*ahn-chab-tah chee-ree-shahn/
too-p-hab-shahn ree-kee?*

Are you waiting too?

*kabm-pees
soo-yah-ree-shahn-kee-choo?*

Where are you going?

mai-tah-tahkh ree-shahn-kee?

What are you doing?

*ee-mah-tah-tahkh
ru-wah-shahn-kee?*

What's this called?

*ee-mah-tahkh kai-pah
soo-teen?*

IMALLAMANTAPAS RIMAY

sinchi machuñan kani, seen-chee mah-choo-nyahn kah-nee
mayninpi purinallaypaqmi qulqita tarini, mai-ueen-peo poo-ree-nah-lyai-pabkh-mee kol-ke-tah tah-ree-nee

*sumaq p'unchay,
eriki?*

*anchata chirishant
ruphasban, eriki?*

*Qampis
suyarishankichu?*

Maytataq rishanki?

*Imatataq
ruwashanki?*

*Imataq kaypa
sutin?*

SAY CHEESE & THANK YOU

If you want to take pictures of indigenous people, ask their permission first. It would be considered rude not to offer some little thank-you gift afterwards. In fact, don't be surprised if you're asked outright for some cash!

Can I take a photo (of you)?

*ah-lyee-choo p-hoo-too-tah
hor-koy-kee-mahn-choo?*

Beautiful!

soo-mahkh!/ah-nyah-nyow!

What a beautiful village this is!

ee-ma soo-malh lyukh-ta!

It's great here.

*abn-chah ah-lyeen-mee
kai-pec*

*Allihu phuttuta
burquykimanchu?*

Sumaq!/Añañaw!

Ima sumaq llagta!

*Ancha allinmi
kaypi.*



I'm here ...

for a holiday
(vacation)
on business
to study

*...-n kai-pee
kah-shah-nee*

*how-kai
pah-chah-rai-koo
lyahn-k'ah-nai-rai-koo
yah-chah-nai-rra-koo*

*...-n kaypi
kashani.
hawkay
pacharayku
llank'anayrayku
yachanayrayku*

How long are you here for?

hai·kahkh·kuh·mahn
kai·pee kah-nkee?

I'm here for ... weeks/days.

no·kah ... see·mah·nahf
p'oon·chai kai·pee kab·sahkh

We're here for ... weeks/days.

no·kai·koo ... see·mah·nahf
p'oon·chai kai·pee
kah·sabkh·koo

NATIONALITIES

You'll find that many country names in Quechua are similar to English.

Where are you from?

mai·mahn·lahn kah-nkee?

I'm from ...

no kah ... mahn·tab

kah·nee

We're from ...

no·kai·koo ... mahn·tab

kai·koo

Australia

Canada

England

Europe

India

Ireland

Japan

New Zealand

Scotland

the USA

Wales

¿I layk'aqkuman
kaypi kanki?

Nuga ... simanal
p'unchay kaypi kasaq.

Nuqayku ... simanal
p'unchay kaypi
kasaqku.

TUKUY RIKCH'AQ LLAQTAYUQKUNA

I live in/by
the/a ...

city

coast

countryside

mountains

village

no·kah ...-pee
tee·yah·nee

lyabkh·tah

koos·tah

hah·wah·lyabkh·tah

or·ko·koo·nah

lyabkh·tah

Nuqa ...-pi
tiyani.

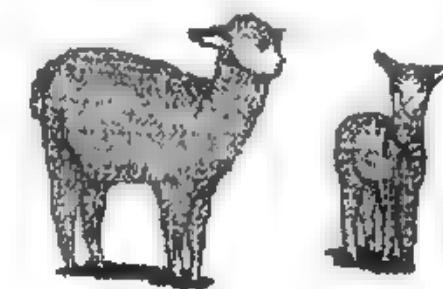
llaqta

kusta

hawallllaqta

urgukuna

llaqta



CULTURAL

DIFFERENCES

SAPAQ

YACHASQANCHISKUNA

Andeans are very generous, and if you express appreciation for something in someone's home, like a throw rug, a ceramic piece or some decoration, they might offer it to you as a gift. To avoid causing offence, gratefully accept the offer. The same is true for offers of food and drink.

If you're in a community during a celebration, people will make every effort to get you to participate, especially in activities such as dancing. It's not considered rude to resist such efforts, but be prepared for persistent attempts to involve you!

THE ANDEAN WAVE

If you want to beckon an Andean to you, hold your hand palm out, facing the other person, and waggle your fingers without moving the rest of your arm, as if you were waving goodbye to a child. If you wave your arm from side to side this will be understood as a goodbye gesture, as it generally is in Western cultures.

How do you do this
in your country?

ee-mai-nah-tahkh
lyahkh-tai-kee-pee kah-tah
roo-wai-kee-chees?

Is this a local or national custom?

wah-keen
lyahkh-tah-koo-nahkh ee-chah
lyoo lyahkh-tah-koo-nahkh
kow-sai-neen-koo-choo chai?

I'm sorry Sir/Madam,
it's not the custom in my country.

pahm-pah-chai-koo-wai
tai-tail-mah-mai, mah-nahn
lyahkh-tai-pah chai-tah
kow-sai-neen-choo

Please don't be offended.

ah-hey-choo ah-mah
p-hee-nyah-kui-choo

I don't mind watching, but
I'd prefer not to participate.

k-hali-wai-tah
k-hah-wai-mah-nnee,
ee-chab-kah mah-nahn
chai-tah roo-wai-tah
nuo-nai-mah-nchoo

(But) I'll give it a go.
(ee-chab-kah)
ah-tee-pahs-kah-hai-tah
roo-wai-koo-salikh

Let's dance!
too-soo-soon!

I don't know how to dance.
mah-nahn too-sui-tah
yah-chah-nee-choo

¿Imaynataq
llaqtakipi kuyta
ruwaykichi?

¿Wakin
llaqtakunaq icha
lliw llaqtakunaq
kawsayninkuchu chay?

Pampachaykuway
taytayl/mamdy, manan
llaqtaypa chayta
kawsayninchu.

Allichu ama
phiñakuychu.

Qhawayta
qhawaymanmi,
ichaqa manan
chuyta ruwayta
munaymanchu.

(Ichaga)
atipasquillayta
ruwaykusaq.

¡Tususun!

Manan tusuyta
yachanichu.

THANKS!

There are two ways to say thank you in Quechua, the traditional 'Sulpay', sool·pai, and 'Añay', ah·nyai, which is increasingly popular these days.

local
national
everybody

kai lyahkh-tah-pee
lyoo
lyahkh-tah-koo-nah-pee
lyah-pahn/lyah-pahn-koo

kay llaqta
lliw
llaqtakunapi
llapan/llapanku



AGE

How old are
you, Sir/Ma'am?
(to adult)

How old is your
child?
(to mother)

How old are you?
(to child)

I'm ... years old.

bai-k'ah
wah-tah-yokh-mee
kahn-kee,
tai-tail-mah-mai?

bai-k'ah
wah-tah-yokh-mee
wah-wai-kee?

bai-k'ah
wah-tah-chah-yokh-mee
kahn-kee?

no-kah ...
wah-tah-yokh-mee
kab-nee

WATA

¿Hayka
watayuqmi
kanki,
taytayl/mamdy?

¿Hayka
watayuqmi
wawayki?

¿Hayka
watayuqmi
kanki?

Nuga ...
watayuqmi
kani.

OCCUPATIONS

What do you do?
ee-mah-peen lyahn-k'ahm-kee
kai-pee?

I'm a/an ...
no-kah ...-nt-mee hab-nee

aide/assistant

artist

businessperson

carpenter

chef

community leader

craftsperson

dancer

doctor

driver

engineer

farmer

fisherman

fortune teller

healer

journalist

labourer

lawyer

mayor

mechanic

minister (pastor)

nurse

office worker

RUWANAKUNA

¿Imapin llank'anki
kaypi?

Nuqa ...-nt-mi kani.

yanapaql
yanapakuq
artista
rantiglybatuq
tundayuq
karpintiru
waykuq
wayk'upakuq
kamachiq

artisanu
tusuq
duktur
chufir
inhiñiru
chakra runa
challwa hap'iq
watuq
hampiq
piryudista
llank'aq
yuyay quq
awugaru
alkaldi
mikaniku
runa michiq
unquq
yanapaq
ufisnapi
llank'aq

police officer
priest
scientist
shepherd
singer
student
teacher
university lecturer/
professor
waiter

writer

I'm retired.

mah-nah-nyahn
lyahn-k'ah-nee-choo,
sah-mah-koo nee-nyahn

I'm unemployed.

mah-nah lyahn-k'ah-nee-yokh
kab-nee

What are you studying?

ee-mah-tahkh
yah-chah-shahn-kee?

I'm studying ...

art
arts/humanities
engineering
English
languages
medicine
science
Spanish

wahr-dee-vah
ta-tah koo-vah
bab-mow-t'ah
mee-chehk
tah-chehk
yab-chai moo-nahkb
yab-chah-chehk
bab-mow-t'ah

mee-k hoo-nah
wah-seep-pee
lyahn-k'ahkh
ket-kahkh

Manañan
llank'anichu,
samakuniñan.

Mana llank'ayniyuq
kani.

¿Imatataq
yachashanki?

no-kah ...-tahn
yah-chah-shah nee

abrtsee
ee-mai-mah-nah
yoo-yai-koo-nah
een-hee-nyee-ree-yah
een-dees
ee-mai-mah-nah
see-mee-koo-nah
mee-dee-see-nah
bab-moo-t'ah
kahs-tee-lyah-noo

wardiya
tayta kura
hamawt'a
michiq
takeq
yachay munaq
yachachiq
hamawt'a

mikhunu
wasipi
llank'aq
qilqaq

Nuqa ...-tan
yachashani.

ari
imaymuna
yuyaykuna
inhiñiriya
inlis
imaymuna
simikuna
midisina
hamut'ay
kastillamu

FEELINGS

If someone asks, 'How are you?', your first response should be a generic 'I'm well' or 'I'm not well'.

How are you?

ee-mai-wah-lyahn kah-shahn-kee?

I'm well.

ah-lyeen-lyahn kah-shahn-nee

I'm not so good.

muh-nahn ah-lyeen-choo
kah-shahn-nee

Are you ...?

...-choo kah-shahn-kee?

I'm ...

...-n kah-shahn-nee

afraid

mahu-chahs-kah

angry

fee-nyahs-kah

depressed

pee-see-chahs-kah

grateful

son-kon-chah-koos-kah

happy

koo-sees-kah

in a hurry

ah-poo-rabs-kah

inspired

kahly-pah-chah-koos-kah

sad

iyah-keer-kah

tired

sai-k'os-kah

worried

iyah-kees-kah

A phrase such as 'I'm afraid' is easy enough to translate from English to Quechua, but 'I'm cold' is more problematic. These feelings require special phrases to express them:

I'm cold.

chee-ree-wah-shahn-mee

Chiriwashanmi.

I'm hot.

roo-p-hah-ree-wah-
shahn-mee

*Ruphariwa-
shanmi.*

I'm hungry.

yahr-kah-wah-shahn-mee

Yaqawashanmi.

SINTIMINTUKUNA

¿Imaynallan kashanki?

Allinllan kashani.

*Manan allinehu
kashani.*

¿...-chu kashanki?

...-n kashani.

*manchasqa
phiñasqa
pisichasqa
sunqunchakusqa
kuisqa
apurasqa
kullpachakusqa
llakisqa
sayk'usqa
llakisqa*

I'm thirsty.

ch'ah-kee-wah-shahn-mee

Ch'akiwashanmi.

I'm sleepy.

poo-nyii-mee

ai-sah-wah-shahn

*Puñuymi
aysawashan.*

I'm right, (correct)

rah-soon-nee-yokh-mee

kah-nee

*Rasunniyuqmi
kani.*

I'm sorry, (condolence)

ahn-chah-tahn

iyah-kee-pai-kee

*Anchatan
llakipayki.*

**BREAKING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER**

Do you speak ...? ... ree-mahn-kee-choo?

English

Quechua

Spanish

RIMANAKUYTA ATIY

... rimankichu?

inlista

runasimita

kastillanuta

Yes, I do.

ah-ree, ree-mah-neen

Arti, rimanin.

No, I don't.

muh-nahn, ree-mah-nee-choo

Manan, rimanichu.

I speak a little bit.

no-kah pee-see-hyah-tah
ree-mah-nee

*Nuqa pisillata
rimani.*

Who speaks English here?

pee-tahkh hai-pee

een-lees-tah ree-mahn?

*Pitaq kaypi
inlista riman?*

Do you understand?
cen-teen-deen-keeshoo?

I (don't) understand.
(muh-nahu)
cen-teen-dee-nee-choo

Could you speak more slowly?
ah-lyee-lyah-mahn-tah
ree-mai-koon-kee-mahn-choo?

Could you repeat that?
yah-pah-mahn-tah chai-tah
ree-mai-koon-kee-mahn-choo?

Please write it down.
ah-lyee-choo ket-kai

How do you say this in Quechua?
(when pointing to something)
ee-mah-nee-chees-mee
kai-tah too-nah-see-mee-pee?

What does ... mean?
ee-mah nee-nahu-chees-mee ...?



RELIGION

Religion is a topic of everyday conversation – it's certainly not a taboo subject. While the Andean countries are officially Catholic, there's actually a fair amount of freedom of religion. All of the Christian religions are represented, as well as many Eastern religions and beliefs. Names of religions were simply borrowed from Spanish and adapted to the Quechua pronunciation system.

What's your religion?
ee-mah-tahkh
ree-lee-hee-yun-nee-kee?

¿Intindinkichu?
(Manan)
intindinichu.

¿Allillamanta
rimaykunkimanchu?

¿Yapamanta chayta
rimaykunkimanchu?

Allichu qilqay.

¿Imaninchismi
kayta runasimipi?

¿Ima ninanchismi ...?

¿Imataq
rilihiyunniyki?

I'm (a/an) ...

Adventist
Baptist
Buddhist
Christian
Evangelist
Hindu
Jehovah's
Witness
Jewish
Lutheran
Methodist
Mormon
Muslim
Protestant

I'm not religious.

mah-nah
ree-lee-hee-yoon-nee-yokh-mee
kah-nee

no-kah ...-n/-mee
kah-nee

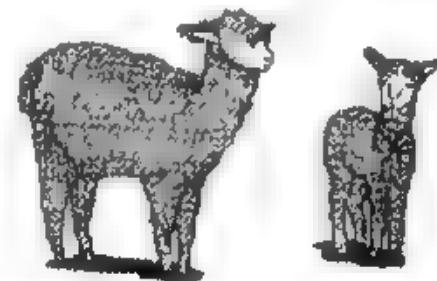
ahd-ween-tees-tah
wow-tees-tah
woo-dees-tah
krees-tee-yah-noo
ee-wahn-hee-lees-tah
een-doo
ee-wahn-hee-lees-tah

hoo-dee-yoo
loo-tee-rab-noo
mee-too-dees-tah
moor-moon
moo-snoo-mahn
proo-tees-tuhn-tee

Nuqa ...-n/-mi
kani.

adwintista
wawtista
wudista
kristiyano
iwanhilista
indu
iwanhilista
hidiyu
lutiranu
mitudista
murmun
musulman
prutistanti

Man
vilihiyunniyugmi
kani.



IT'S THE END OF THE WORD

When using *-n/-mi*, choose the *-n* ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the *-mi* ending when it ends in a consonant: eg, *adwintista-n*, *ahd-ween-tees-tah*, or *murmun-mi*, *moor-moon-mee*. Note that using the *-mi* ending will change which syllable is stressed.

COSMOVISION & CATHOLICISM

Catholicism as practised by the indigenous people in the Andes has some intriguing differences from Western Catholicism.

The Andean religion, before the conquistadors introduced Christianity, was more a cosmovision than simply a religion – it was an entire way of viewing the world and explaining natural events. It was animistic, believing that animals and other elements of the natural world have souls. The highest deity was 'Father Sun', *Taya Inti*, *tai-tah een-tee*, from whom the Incas believed themselves to be directly descended.

Obviously the Incas had great respect for the natural world and its power. Their sacred objects, or *wak'as*, *wah-k'ahs*, were mountain peaks, rivers and lakes, all of whose souls needed to be appeased regularly with ritual offerings, usually of food or drink. *Pachamama*, *pah-chah-mah-mah*, was 'Mother Earth', the nurturing protector and life-giver of all beings, and it was particularly important to pay her for her bounty. This was done through a major celebration that took place every August, known as 'payment to Mother Earth' or *haywakuy*, *hai-wah-kui*. Payments consisted of offerings of coca leaves, food or beverages.

When the Spaniards arrived (1532), they began to convert the locals to Catholicism. The Andeans seemed to accept the teaching of the missionaries fairly readily but, in reality, they did not reject their previous beliefs to accept the new ones. Rather, they syncretised them, or layered

MEETINGS & CELEBRATIONS

them on top of their existing beliefs. The Christian belief in heaven and hell led them to add similar spiritual territories to their organisational schema of the world. In addition to *kay pacha*, *kai-pah-chah*, the world in which people dwell, there is *hanaq pacha*, *hah-nahkh-pah-chah*, the world above, where the gods dwell, and *ukhu pacha*, *ooh-hoo-pah-chah*, the world below, a world of shadows and darkness. In the Andean cosmology, these three worlds interconnect and their inhabitants interact.

Another example of this syncretism is the Andean belief in God and active worship of the saints. They consider Jesus and the Virgin Mary to belong to this category of saints. Interestingly, they have blended the identities of the Catholic saints with their own *apus*, *ah poos*, 'principal mountain gods' and *wak'as*, *wah-k'ahs*, 'sacred places'. This was a logical thing to do. For Western Catholics, the saints serve as intermediaries between humans and their God, and in the ancient Andean cosmovision, the *apus* and *wak'as* also served an intermediary function. The Virgin Mary herself came to be associated with *Pachamama*, the Earth Mother, the greatest of all female deities.

The most obvious manifestation of this practice is the habit of putting crosses on mountain tops, and holding traditional festivals on Catholic saints' days, so that the 'Spanish' God and saints and the traditional mountain *apus* and *wak'as* can be worshipped at the same time.

I'm Catholic, but I don't go to mass.

kah-too-lee-koon kah-nec,
mah-nahb-tahkh
mee-sah-mahn ree-nee-choo

I believe in God.

tai-tah dee-yoos-mahn-mee
ee-nyee-nee

I'm interested in astrology.

koy-lyoor-koo-nah-mahn-tah
yah-chai-tah moo-nah-nee



I'm interested in philosophy.

hal-moo-t'ai-mahn-tah
yah-chai-tah moo-nah-nee

I'm an atheist.

mah-nahn dee-yoos-mahn
ee-nyee-nee-choo

Can I attend this service/mass?

kai kool-too-tah/mee-sah-tah
oo-yah-ree-mahn-choo?

Can I pray here?

mah-nyah-kui-mahn-choo
kai-pee?

Where can I pray/worship?

mai-pce-tahkh
yoo-pai-chai-mahn?

Is there a church here?

kahn-choo een-lee-sah kai-pee?

Katulikun kani,
manataq
misaman rinichu.

Tayta Diyusmanmi
inini.

Quyllurkunamanta
yachayta munani.

Hamut'aymanta
yachayta munani.

Manan Diyusman
rinichu.

¿Kay kultula/misata
uyarimanchu?

¿Mañakuymanchu
kaypi?

Maypitaq
yupaychayman?

¿Kanchu inlisa kaypi?

ancestor
baptism
christening
church

cross
deity
devil
evil spirit
Father Sun
Festival of the Sun
God

creator
of the Earth
creator
of the Incas
mountain god
secondary
mountain gods

Incan priest
lake
lightning
mass
Mother Earth
Mother Moon
to pray
prayer
priest
procession
river
sabbath

sacred place
sacrifice

uyow-pah ai-lyoo
oo-lee-yai
wow-tee-sai
een-lee-sah;
dee-yoos-pali wab-seen
koo-roos
dee-yoos kai-neen
subkh-rabi/soo-pai
so-k'ah
tut-tah een-tee
een-tee rai-mee
deeyoos/yah-yah
pah-chah-kah-mahkh

wee-rah-ko-chah

uh-poo
ow-kee

oo-moo
mab-mah ko-chah
ee-lyah-pah
mee-sah
pah-chah-mah-mah
mah-mah kee-lyah
mah-nyah-kui
mah-nyah-kokh
tai-tah koo-rah; yah-yah
proo-see-yoon
mah-yoo

yoo-pai-chub-nah
poon-ch'ai
wab-k'ah
hai-wai

ñawpa ayllu
uliyay
wituvisay
inlisa;
Diyuspa wasin
kurus
Diyus kaynin
saqralsupay
suja
Tayta Inti
Inti Raymi
Diyus/Yaya
Pachakamaq

Wintuqucha

Apu
awki

umu
Mama Qucha
illapa
misa
Pachamama
Mama Killa
mañakuy
mañakuq
tayta kura; yaya
prusiyun
mayu

yupaychana
punch'ay
waka
hayway

saint (m/f)	tai-tah-chah/ mah-mah-chah
shrine	kah-peel-yah
sin	boo-chah
to sin	hoo-chah-lyee-kui
stars	koy-lyoot-koo-nah
temple	mahn-ko wah-see
Temple of the Sun	ko-ree-kahn-chah
thunder	k-habkab-yah
witch	lai-kah

taytachal
mamachu
kapilla
bucha
huchallikuy
quyllurkuna
manqu wasi
Qurikancha
qhaqya
luyqa

GETTING AROUND

Arranging journeys by plane, train, bus or taxi is generally done in Spanish or English in the Andean region. In Quechua-speaking communities, such forms of transport are not common – even street signs are usually in Spanish.

Nevertheless, Quechua will be the key to seeking your own way in remote areas, if you need to ask whether a car or bus is available, or which way you should go.

FINDING YOUR WAY

I excuse me Sir/Madam ...

pahni-pah-chah-yoo-wai
tai-tai/mah-mai ...

Where am I?

mai-peen kah-shab-nee?

I'm looking for ...

...tahn mahs-k-hah-shab-nee

Where's the ...? mai-pee-tahkh ...?

bus station

dock/pier

road to ...

train station

MAYTAPAS RIYTA YACHAY

Pampachayuway
taytal/mamay ...

Maypin kashani?

...tan maskhashani.

Maypitaq ...?

uniwus sayan

wampu sayan

...ta rinapaq

ñan

trin sayan

LOCAL TRANSPORT

If you're adventurous, try riding in the back of a pickup truck to get from one place to another. This may be the only way to get off the beaten track. You're exposed to the elements, but it's a great way to see the countryside and get to know the locals. You're expected to offer some sort of payment to the driver, as the Andeans do themselves.

What time does the ... leave?	<i>ee-mah oo-rub-tahkh ... lyokh-seen?</i>	<i>¿Ima urataq ... lluqsin?</i>
What time does the ... arrive?	<i>ee-mah oo-rubs-mee ... chah-yah-moon?</i>	<i>¿Ima urasmi ... chayamuni?</i>
boat	<i>wahm-poo</i>	<i>wampu</i>
bus	<i>oo-nie-woos</i>	<i>uniwus</i>
minibus	<i>oo-nie-woos-chahd</i>	<i>uniwuschal</i>
train	<i>meek-roo</i>	<i>mikru</i>
	<i>teen</i>	<i>trin</i>
How do we get to ...?		
	<i>ee-mai-uh-tahkh ...-man</i>	<i>cheem-pah-pee</i>
	<i>chah-yah-n-chees?</i>	<i>k-he-pah</i>
Is it close by?	<i>sees-pah-choo?</i>	<i>kab-roo</i>
Can we walk there?		<i>kai-pee</i>
	<i>chah-kee-lyah-wahn</i>	<i>nyow-pahkh-pee</i>
	<i>ree-koo-mahn-choo chah-mahn?</i>	<i>sees-pah</i>
Can you show me (on the map)?		<i>chai-peet/chai-nekh-peel</i>
(mah-pah-pee)		<i>hah-kai-pee</i>
k-hah-wai-kah-chee-		
wahn-kee-mahn-choo?		

BUT HOW WILL IT END?

Remember, when adding suffixes to words, choose the **first ending** when the root word ends in a vowel, and the **second ending** when it ends in a consonant.

What's the name of this ...?	<i>ee-mah-tahkh kai ...-khi-pah soo-teen?</i>	<i>¿Imataq kay ...-qi-pa sutin?</i>
city/village	<i>lyahkh-tah</i>	<i>llagta</i>
highway	<i>pees-tah</i>	<i>pista</i>
path	<i>nyahn</i>	<i>han</i>
road	<i>kah-ree-tee-tah</i>	<i>karitira</i>
street	<i>kab-lyee</i>	<i>kalli</i>

DIRECTIONS

Straight ahead.

syookh/dee-ree-choo

To the left/right.

lyoo-k'ee-mahn/pah-nyah-mahn

Turn at the next corner/street.

*bah-mokh k'oo-chao-peel**kah-lyee-pee moo-yui-kui***YACHACHIYKUNA***Siwkl/Dirichu.**Lluq'iman/Pahaman.**Hamuq k'uchupil/kallipi tuyuykuy.**chimpapi**ghipa**karu**kaypi**naqpapi**sispa**chaypit/chayniqpit**haqaypi*

north	<i>wee-chai</i>
south	<i>oo-rai</i>
east	<i>een-tekh lyokh-see-nahn</i>
west	<i>een-tekh cheen-kah-nahn</i>

Thank you for showing us the way.

*sool-pai nyabn-tah
rekh-see-chee-moo-wahs
kai-kee-koo-mahn-tah*

For more instructions, see Taxi, below.

ADDRESSES

Addresses are generally indicated in Spanish rather than in Quechua. A typical address might look like this:

Sra. María Condori Guzmán
Avenida Túlumayo 428
Cuzco, Peru

Large cities, such as Lima, La Paz and Quito, may have several postal codes, but this is not common. Post office boxes (*apartado* or *casilla* in Spanish) are popular too:

Sr. José Huamán Mamani
Apartado Postal 477 (or Casilla Postal 477)
Cochabamba, Bolivia

TAXI

Taxis are not widely available in the more rural Quechua-speaking areas. To hold a licence, the driver must speak Spanish, so arrangements are generally made in Spanish – or possibly in English in larger cities.

There are two kinds of taxis. A *taxi oficial* is a state-regulated taxi, which is more likely (but not guaranteed) to have a meter; a *taxi particular* is an informal, privately owned taxi – fares are negotiable. You can flag down either sort in large cities.

*wichay
uray
intiq lluqsinan
intiq chinkanan*

*Sulpay ñanta
rigsichimuwa-
sqaykikumanta.*

Make sure you bargain and settle on a price to your destination before getting in. Taxis are generally inexpensive, but some drivers will raise their prices when dealing with a foreigner. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Sir/Madam, I want to go to ...

*tai-tai/mah-mai ...tah
ree-tah moo-nah-nee*

How much is it to go to ...?

*bai-k'ahn kwees-tahn ...tah
ree-nah-pahkh?*

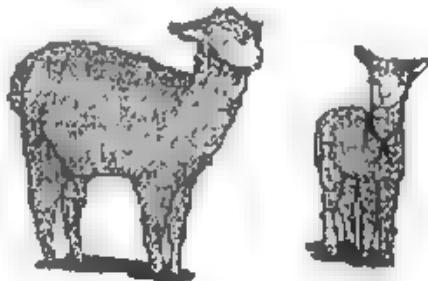
How much is the ticket/fare?

bai-k'ahn kwees-tahn pah-sah-hee?

*Taytay/Mamdy ...ta
riyta munani.*

*Hayk'an kwistán ...ta
rinapaq?*

Hayk'an kwistán pasabi?



DIRIKSIYUNKUNA

DIRIKSIYUNKUNA

Large cities, such as Lima, La Paz and Quito, may have several postal codes, but this is not common. Post office boxes (*apartado* or *casilla* in Spanish) are popular too:

TAKSI

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Instructions

Please take me to ...

ah-lyee-choo ...tah ah-pah-wai

Keep going straight!

syookh!

The next street to the left/right.

*bab-mokh lcah-lyee-pee
pah-nyab-mahn/lyo-k'e-mahn
moo-yui-kui*

Please slow down.

ah-lyee-choo

ah-lyee-lyah-mahn-tah tee

Please wait here.

ah-lyee-choo kai-pee soo-yai

Stop here!

sab-yai kai-pee!

Stop at the corner!

chai k'hoo-choo-pee sab-yai!

Yachachiykuna

Allichu ...ta apaway.

Siwk!

*Hamuq kallipi
pañaman/lluq'man
miyuuykuuy.*

*Allichu
allillamanta riy.*

Allichu kaypi suyay.

Sayay kaypi!

Chay k'uchupi sayay!

BUYING TICKETS WULITUKUNATA RANTIY

Haggling is common when buying tickets for travel. You can even bargain with a travel agent, but purchasing directly from a bus or train station means paying the posted price. Foreigners will often pay more than locals do, especially in tourist areas. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Buying tickets at bus stations is usually done in Spanish. Flight arrangements are always made in Spanish or in English.

Where can I buy a ticket?

mai·pee·tahkh
woo·lee·too·tah
rahn·tee·rui·mahu?

How much is the ticket/fare?

bai·k'alm kwees·tahn
pah·sah·hee?

How long does it take to get to ...?

bai·k'ah oo·rah·pee·tahkh
...mahn chah·yah·chees?

BUS & CAR

Bus services come in a wide range of quality and service levels, and once again, transactions are conducted almost exclusively in Spanish. However, you might want to inform yourself on local bus services – or the availability of a car where there are no buses – by asking local Quechua speakers.

What time does the ... bus arrive?

What time does the ... car leave? first
last
next

ee·mah oo·rah·tahkh
... oo·nee·woos·kah
chah·yah·moon?

ee·mah oo·rah·tahkh
... kab·rroo·kah lyok·seen?

nyow·pahkh
k-be·pah
bab·mokh

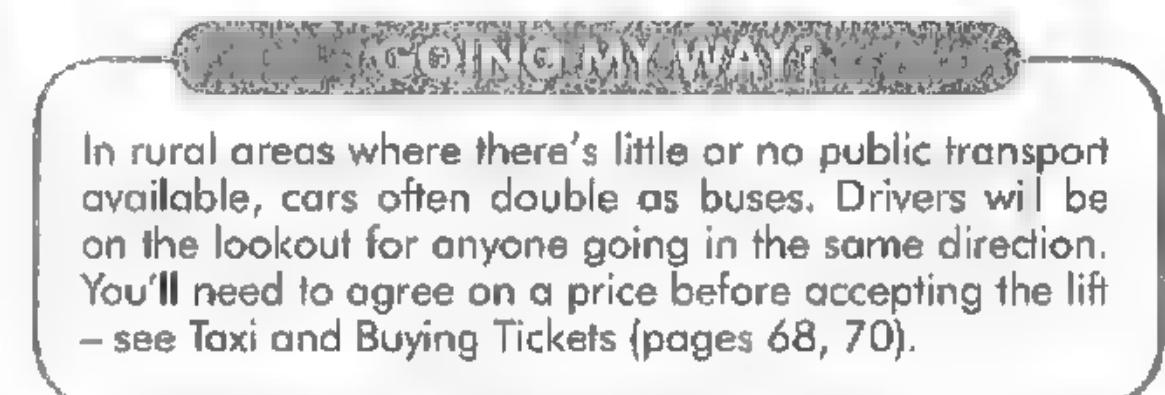
Ima urataq
... uniwsqa
chayamun?

Ima urataq
... karruga lluqsin?

nawpaq
qhipa
hamuq

UNIWUS, KARRU

Bus services come in a wide range of quality and service levels, and once again, transactions are conducted almost exclusively in Spanish. However, you might want to inform yourself on local bus services – or the availability of a car where there are no buses – by asking local Quechua speakers.


In rural areas where there's little or no public transport available, cars often double as buses. Drivers will be on the lookout for anyone going in the same direction. You'll need to agree on a price before accepting the lift – see Taxi and Buying Tickets (pages 68, 70).



Does this bus/car go to ...?

kai oo·nee·woos/kab·roo
...mahn reen·choo?

How many times a day do buses/cars pass by here?

bai·k'ah koo·teen
oo·nee·woos·koo·nah/
kah·roo·koo·nah kai·pee
pah·sahn sab·pah p'oон·chai?

Where does this bus/car go?

mai·tahot/mai·mahn·mee
kai oo·nee·woos/kab·roo reen?

Where's the bus/car stop?

mai·pee·tahkh oo·nee·woos/
kah·roo·sah·yah?

Which bus/car goes to ...?

mai·ken oo·nee·woos·tahkh/
kah·rrro·tahkh ...mahn reen?

Where can I catch the bus/car to ...?

mai·pee·tahkh ...mahn
ree·nai·pahkh oo·nee·woos·tah/
kah·rrro·tah hah·p'ee·rui·mahn?

This is my seat.

tee·yah·nai·mee kai·kah

¿Kay uniws/karru
...-man rinchu?

¿Hayk'a kutin
uniwuskunal
karrukuna kaypi
pasan sapa p'unchay?

¿Maytan/maymanmi
kay uniws/karru rin?

¿Maypitaq uniws/
karru sayan?

¿Mayqin uniwsaq/
karrutaq ...-man rin?

¿Maypitaq ...-man
rinaypaq uniwsaq/
karruta hap'irquymán?

Tiyayaymi kayqa.

Could you let me know
when we get to ...?

ah-lyee-choo ...-mahn
chah-yahkh-teen-chees
wee-lyai-koo-wahn-
kee-mahn-choo?

Can you tell the driver to stop?

ah-lyee-choo sah-yai
neen-kee-mahn-choo
choo-feer-tab-kah?

I'd like to get off here.

kai-pee oo-rai-kui-tahn
moo-nah-nee

*Allichu ...-man
chayaqtinchis
willaykuwan-
kimanchu?*

*Allichu sayay
ninkimanchu
chuphirtaga?*

*Kaypi uraykuyian
munani.*



THE FUN BUS

When travelling on local buses and minibuses, be prepared for an extraordinary acoustic treat and flexible ideas on what constitutes safe driving. Between passengers yelling at the conductor, the conductor yelling out the stops as they come up, and the driver yelling out the window at other drivers, things can get loud. There may be music blasting out through numerous speakers. Local performers might climb on to give an impromptu performance complete with expectations of tips, while local vendors tout their wares. Buses are often overcrowded, especially when animals and food products are on board.

TRAIN

TRIN

Trains don't run nearly as frequently as buses, but they're generally more comfortable for long-distance travel.

What's the name of this station?

ee-mah-tahkh kai
sah-yah-nahkh soo-teen?

*Imataq kay
sayanaq sutin?*

What's the name of the next station?

ee-mah-tahkh tih-mokh
sah-yah-nahkh soo-teen?

*Imataq hamuq
sayanaq suun?*

Does this train stop at (Arequipa)?

(ah-ree-kee-pah-pee)
sah-yah-nchoo kai tree-nkah?

*(Arikipapi)
sayanchu kay tringa?*

There's no train today.

muh-nan treeen kabn-choo
koo-nahn p'oon-chai

*Manan trin kanchu
kunan p'unchay.*

Can I sit here?

tee-yai-mahn-choo kai-pee?

Tiyaymanchu kaypi?

I want to get off at ...

...-pee oo-rai-kui-tah
moo-nah-nee

*...-pi uraykuyia
munani.*

BOAT

WAMPU

Boat travel in the Andes might be by canoe for travelling along rivers and other waterways, or by motor boat or hovercraft when travelling from island to island on large lakes such as Titicaca. Even luxury cruise ships, *hatun wampu*, *hah-toon wahm-poo*, are an option, for those wanting to visit the Galapagos Islands.

Arrangements for this type of transport are usually made through travel agencies, although you may also be able to negotiate on the spot.

Where can I find a boat that
goes to ...?

mai-pee-tahkh wahm-poo-tah
tab-ree-rui-mahn ...-tah
ree-nai-pahkh?

*Maypitaq wamputa
tarirquyman ...-ta
rinaypaq?*

Where does that boat go?

mai-tah-tahikh/mai-mahn-tahkh
chai wahn-poo reen?

Where does the boat leave from?

mai-mahn-tah-tahikh
wahn-poo hahkhsseen?

What time does the boat arrive/leave?

ee-mahn oo-rah-mee wahn-poo
chah-yah-moon/hahkhsseen?

DRIVING

Car rentals are generally only available in major cities. If you decide to rent a car, services – from filling up to repairs – will be handled in Spanish.

In the larger cities and tourist areas, motorcycling is also possible. Organised tours are the easiest, but renting or buying your own motorcycle is an option.

Is there a mechanic around here?

kahn-choo mee-kah-nah-ko
kai-pee?

Is there a gas/petrol station nearby?

gree-foo kahn-choo kai-pee?

Where can I buy gas/petrol?

mai-peen gah-soo-lee-nah-tah
rahn-tee-ree-mahn?

Does this road/highway/path lead to ...?

kai kah-ree-tee-rah/pees-tah/nyahn
...mahn-choo reen?

How can I go to ...?

ee-mai-nahn ...mahn
ree-mahn?

Which is the way to ...?

mai-neen-tahm ...mahn reen?

I'm lost.

cheen-kai cheen-kai-lyah
poo-ree-koo-nee

¿Maytataq/Maymantaq
chay wampu rin?

¿Maymantaq
wampu lluqsin?

¿Ima urasmi wampu
chayamun/lluqsin?

KARRU

¿Kanchu mikaniku
kaypi?

¿Griphu kanchu kaypi?

¿Maypin gasulinata
rantirquymán?

¿Kay karitiral/pistañan
...-manchu rin?

¿Imaynan ...-man
riyman?

¿Maynintan ...-man rin?

Chinkay chinkaylla
purikuni.

My car has broken down.

kah-rrui-kah mah-nahn
poo-ree-tah ah-teen-choo

Is there a car here going to ...?

kah-roo kahn-choo kai-pee
...mahn ree-nah-pahkh?

Where are you going?

mai-tahn ree-shahn-kee?

I'm going to ...

...-tahn ree-shahn-nee

Can you take me there in your car?

pahkh-tah kah-rrui-kee-pee
ab-pah-wahn-kee-mahn
chah-mahn?

How much do I owe you?

hai-k'ah-tah-tahkh
mah-noo-kui-kee?

Karruyqa manan
puriyta atinchu.

¿Karru kanchu kaypi
...-man rinapaq?

¿Maytan rishanki?

...-tan rishani.

¿Paqta karruykipi
apawankiman
chayman?

¿Hayk'atataq
manukuyki?



BICYCLE

Mountain biking is, for obvious reasons, one of the most popular forms of cycling in the Andes. Bicycles are available to rent or buy in larger cities and tourist areas.

Is ... within cycling distance?

wee-see-kee-lee-tah-wahn
ree-rii-mahn-choo ...mahn?

Is there a bike path?

kahn-choo wee-see-kee-lee-tah
nyahn?

WISIKILITA

¿Wisikilitawan
rirquymanchu ...-man?

¿Kanchu wisikilita
ñan?

Who can show me the bicycle paths?

*pee-tahkh wee-see-kee-lee-tah
nyahn-koo-nab-tah
rekh-see-chee-wahn-mahn?*

Where can I hire a bicycle?

*mai-pee-tahkh
wee-see-kee-lee-tah
ahl-kee-lai-rui-man?*

How much is it per hour/day?

*hai-k'ah-tahldh kwees-tahn
sab-pah oo-rah/p'o'on-chai?*

Where can I buy a bike?

*mai-pee-tahkh
wee-see-kee-lee-tah-tah
rahn-tee-rui-mahn?*

I have a flat tyre.

*wee-see-kee-lee-tai-pah
lyahn-tahn-mee t'o-ko-ron*

Could you help me please?

*ah-hye-choo
yah-nah-pah-yoo-wahn-
kee-mahn-choo?*

bicycle

puncture

seat

tyre(s)

wee-see-kee-lee-tah

t'o-ko

tee-yah-nah

lyahn-tah(koo-nah)

wisikilita

tuqu

tiyana

llanta(kuna)

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation choices range from luxury hotels in the larger cities and popular tourist towns, to a humble sleeping space with a rural Andean family. In the smaller communities, a few words of Quechua might be the secret to a comfortable night's sleep.

FINDING ACCOMMODATION

I'm looking
for (a) ...

accommodation
camping ground

boarding house/
hotel

Where's a/the
... hotel?
best

cheap

cheapest

clean
good

...-tah
mahs-k-hah-shab-nee

*kor-pah-chah-nah
kibr-pah
roo-wah-nab-pahkh
pahm-pah
kor-pah wah-see*

*mai-pee-tahkh ...
kor-pah wah-see kahn?*

*lyoo-mahn-tah
ahn-chah soo-mahkh
mah-nah*

*chah-nce-yohkh
lyoo-mahn-tah*

*pee-see
chah-nce-yohkh*

*pee-chabs-kah
ah-lyeen*

QURPACHANATA MASKHAY

...-ta
maskhashani.

*qurpachana
karpa
ruwanapaq
pampa
qurpa wasi*

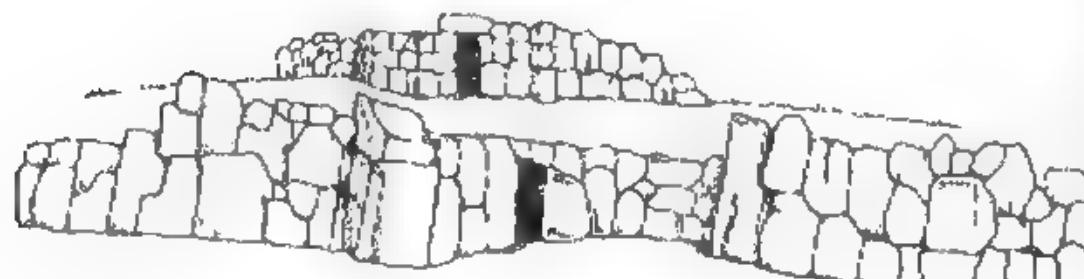
*:Maypitaq ...
qurpa wasi kan?*

*lliwmanta
ancha sumaq
mana*

*chaniyuq
lliwmanta*

*pisí
chaniyuq*

*pichusqa
allin*



Is there a hotel here?

*kahn·choo kor·pah
wah·see kai·pee?*

Is that a good hotel?

*uh lyeen kor·pah
wah·see·choo chai·kah?*

Is that a clean hotel?

*lui·loo·choo chai kor·pah
wah·see·kah?*

Is that hotel nearby/far?

*sees·pah·lyah·per·choo/
kah·roo·pee·choo kah·shahn
chai kor·pah wah·see·kah?*

Could you show me
that hotel, please?

*rekh·see·chee·wahn·kee·
mah·choo chai kor·pah
wah·see·tah·kah?*

REQUESTS & QUERIES

Where can I sleep?

mai·pee·tahkh poo·nyoo·man?

Is there a toilet here?

*kahn·choo hees·p'ah·koo·nah/
ees·koo·sub·roo kai·pee?*

Where can I take a bath?

*mai·pee·tahkh
ahr·mah·kui·mahn?*

WATER

There are two different words for 'water': *unu*,
oo·noo, and *yaku*, *yah·koo*. The latter is used
throughout the Andes.

MAÑAKUYKUNAPAS TAPUYKUNAPAS

Maypitaq puñuyman?

*Kanchu hisp'akuna/
iskusaru kaypi?*

*Maypitaq
armakuyman?*

Is there water to wash myself?

*kahn·choo oo·noo/yah·koo
mahkh·ch-hee·koo·nah·pahkh?*

Is there water to wash my face?

*kahn·choo oo·noo/yah·koo
oo·p·hah·koo·nah·pahkh?*

Could you please heat up
some water for me?

*al·lyee·choo oo·noo·tah/
yah·koo·tah
k'o·nyee·chee·poo·wahn·
kee·mah·choo?*

Where can I wash my clothes?

*mai·pee·tahkh
p'ah·chai·koo·nah·tah
t'ahkh·sah·rui·mahn?*

Where's the river/spring?

*mai·pee·tahkh mah·yoo/
pookh·yoo kahn?*

Where can I find drinking water?

*mai·pee·tahkh ook·yah·nah/
oo·noo·tah tah·ree·rui·mahn?*

Is there clean water here?

*kahn·choo ch'oo·yah oo·noo/
yah·koo kai·pee?*

*Kanchu unulyaku/
magchbikunaypaq?*

*Kanchu unulyaku/
upbakunaypaq?*

*Allichu unutal/
yakuta
q'umichipuwa-
ukimanchu?*

*Maypitaq
p'achaykunata
taqsarquymán?*

*Maypitaq mayul/
pukyu kan?*

*Maypitaq ukyana/
nnuta turirquymán?*

*Kanchu ch'uya unul/
yaku kaypi?*

AROUND THE HOME

Remember that Andean houses may not have the luxury of running water or indoor toilets. Be sure to bring all of your own toiletries, and simply ask for a tub for washing.

At meal times, your host family will expect you to share in their food and conversation, and to try the different dishes on offer.

That was delicious!

soo·mahkh mee·k-hoo·nah! iSumaq mikhunal!

Is there anything to drink?

*kahn-choo oo-lyah nub-pahkh
ee-mah-fyah-pahs?*

May I have some herbal tea?

*pahkh-tah ko-rah
oo-noo-tah/yah-koo-tah
ko wahn-kee-mahn?*

Is there anything to eat?

*kahn-choo mee-k hoo nub-pahkh
ee-mah-fyah-pahs?*

What time do you want us to get up?

*ee-mah oo-rahs mee
hah tah-ree koo-mahn?*

Can I help you with something?

*pahhh-tah ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees
yah-nah-pai-kee-mahn?*

Can I leave my backpack here
until tonight/tomorrow?

*sah-ke-mahn choo
too-tah-kah-mah/
pah-kah-reen-kah-mah
k'e-pee-tah kar-pee?*

May I leave my luggage
here with you?

*pahkh-tah mah-lee-tah-tah
sah-ke-yoo-kui-kee-mahn?*

Could you lend me (a) ...?

mah-nyah-wahn-

kee-mahn?

blanket

kah-tah/free-sah-rah

bucket

babt ace

wash basin

poo roo nyah

*Kanchu ukyanapaq
imallapas?*

*Puqta qura
unutalyakuta
quiwankiman?*

*Kanchu mikhunapaq
imallapas?*

*Ima urasmi
batariyuman?*

*Puqta imallapas
yanupaykimani?*

*Saqiyimanchu
tutakamal
pagarinkama
q'ipyta kaypi?*

*Paqta malitaya
saqiyukuykiman?*

*Paqta ...-ta
manawon-
nhiman?*

*qatalphrisara
valdi
puñuna*

COMPLAINTS

It's very ... *ahn-chah ...-n*

cold *chee-ree*

dark *too-tan*

noisy *rokh-yah*

This ... is *nub-nalun kai ...-kah*
not clean. *pee-chas-kah choo*

bed *poo-nyoo-nah*

blanket *kah-tah/free-sah-rah/*

choo-sec

house *wah-see*

pillow *sow-nah*

room *kuahr-too*

towel *ch'ah-kee-chee-kno-nah/
too-wah-lyah*

PIÑARIKUY

Anha ..-n

chiri

tutu

ruqya

*Manan kay ...-qa
pichasqachu*

puñuna

qatalfrisara/

chuss

was

sawna

kwartu

*ch'akichikuna/
tuwalla*

HOMESTAYS

QURPACHAKUYKUNA

Homestays are common in smaller communities. In some cases, you may be able to arrange one through a travel agent in the city, but if you're the adventurous sort, you can always trust your luck and try to find one yourself.

Where can I find a place to stay
tonight?

mai-pee-tahkh

poo-nyoo pah koo-tuh-mahn?

Could I/we please spend the night
in your house?

*ah-lyee-choo poo-nyoo-pah-yoo-
kui-kee-mahn-choo?*

*ah-lyee-choo poo nyoo-pah-yoo-
kui-kee-koo-mahn-choo?*

We have our own mattresses/
sleeping bags.

poo-nyui-nat-koo kahn-mee

*Maypitaq
puñupakurquyma?*

*Allchu puñupayu-
kuykimananchu?*

*Allchu puñupayu-
kuykikunanchu?*

Puñutayku kanmi.

How much do *hai·k'ahn*
you charge for ...? *kwees·tahn ...?*
each night *sab·pah too·lah*
each day *sab·pah p'oon·chai*
both of us *ees·kai·nee·
koo·pahkh*

*Hayk'an
kwistan ...?*
sapa tuta
sapa p'unchay
*iskayni-
ykupaq*

Thank you, I'd like to stay
in your house.

sool·pai·kee, wah·see·kee·pee
kor·pah·chah·tahn
moo·nai·mahn

Sulpayki, wasiykipi
qurpacbaytan
munayman.



THEY MAY SAY ...

oh·lyeen·mee, pah·sai·kah·mui
tai·tai/mah·mai

That's OK. Come in sir/modam.

pahm·pah·chah·yoo·wai mah·nah
poo·nyoo·nai·koo kahn·choo

I'm sorry, but we don't have the room.

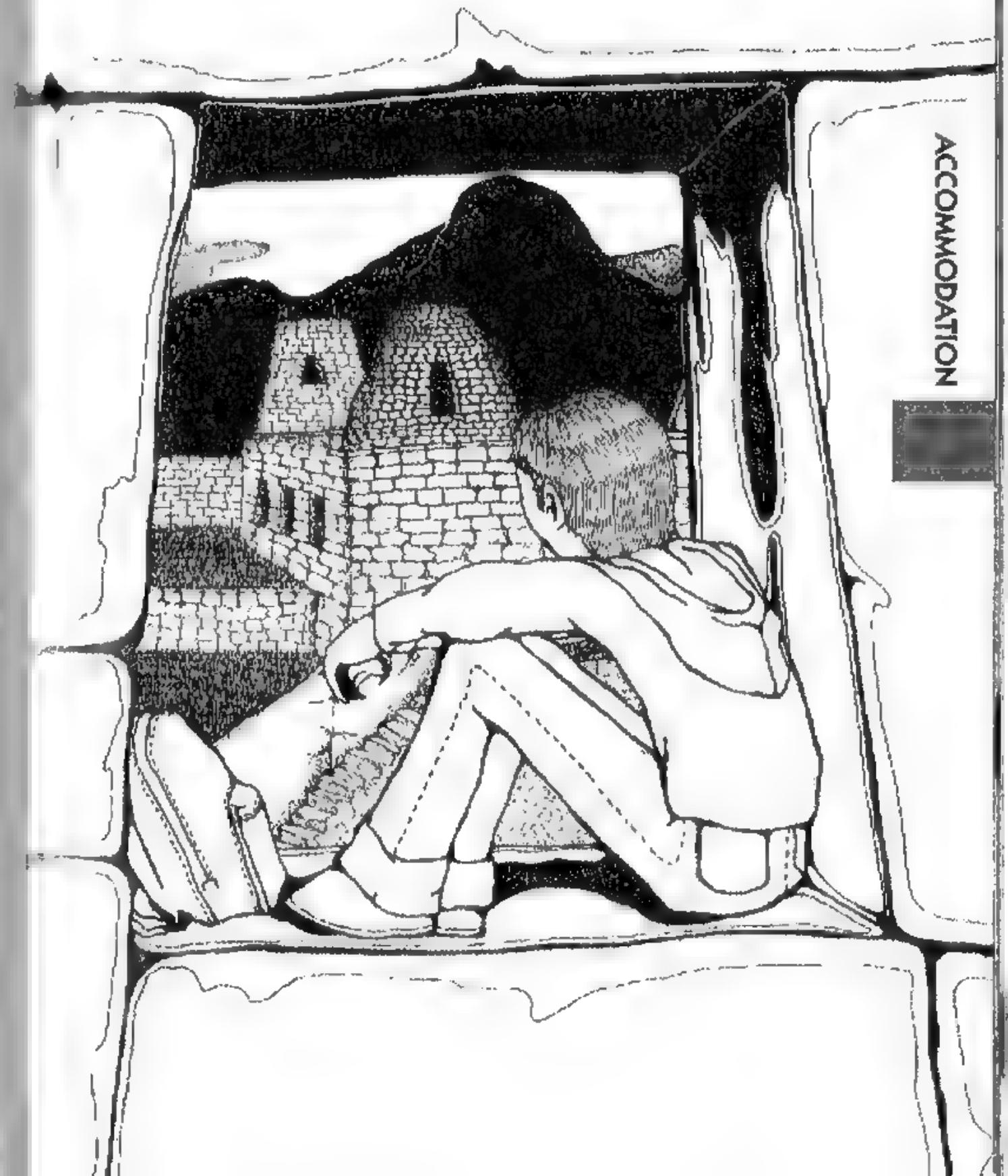
pahm·pah·chah·yoo·wai mah·nah
roo·nah·koo·nah·tah
qor·pah·chah·chee·koo·choo

I'm sorry, but we don't take guests.

mai·ken·nee·kee·koo·nahn
qor·pah·chah·koon·kee·chees kai·pee?

How many of you would like to stay?

hai·k'ah too·tahn poo·nyoo·pah·koon·kee·chees?
How many nights?



DEPARTURE

I'm/We're leaving now.

koo-nah-n-lah
ree-poo-koo-sahkk-nyah/
ree-poo-koo-sahkh-koo-nyah

Thank you for all your help.

sool-pai yah-nah-pah-wahs.
kai-kee-mahn-tah

Thank you for letting me stay
in your house.

sool-pai wah-see-kec-pee
kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs/
kai-kee-mahn-tah/
poo-nyoo-chee-wahs.
kai-kee-mahn-tah

I hope I can return someday.

ee-chah-pahs hai-k'ahkk-pahs
koo-tee-mui-mahn

It was great staying at your place.

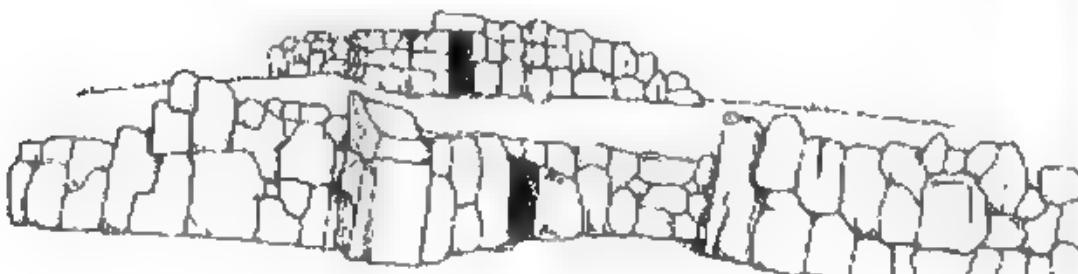
seen-chee-tah koo-see-koo-nee
wah-see-kec-pee
kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs.
kai-kee-mahn-tah

How much do I owe you?

hai-k'ah-tahkh mah-noo-kui-kee?

Here's payment for my stay.

kai kol-ke-tah koi-koo-sai-kee
wah-see-kec-pee
kor-pah-chah-chee-wahs.
kai-kee-mahn-tah

**LLUQSIY**

Kunanqa
ripukusaqñal
ripukusaqkuna.

Sulpay yanapawa-
sqaykimanta.

Sulpay wasiyki
qurpachachiwas
qaykimanta/
puñuchiriva-
sqaykimanta.

lchapas hayk'aqpas
kutimuyman.

Sinchita kusikuni
wasiyki
qurpachachiwa-
sqaykimanta.

?Hayk'ataq manukuyki?

Kay qulqita quykusayki
wasiyki
qurpachachiwas-
qaykimanta.

LLAQAQTAQI PULLUY**AROUND TOWN**

In some villages, Quechua will come in handy at archaeological tourist sites and in shops with Quechua names. Many of the typical nightlife activities and other forms of cosmopolitan entertainment in the larger Andean cities will be organised in Spanish or even in English. Signs will be in Spanish rather than Quechua.

**LOOKING FOR ...**

Where's a/the ...?

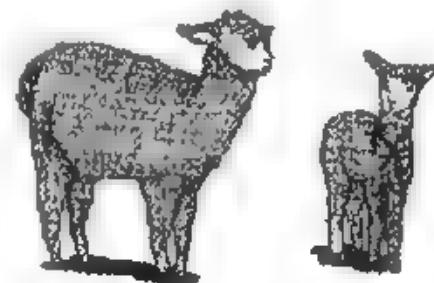
bank	mali-peetabkh ... kahn?	... MASKHAY ¿Mapitaq ... kan?
hotel	kol-keh wah-see	qulqi wasi
main square	kor-pah wah-see	qurpa wasi
market	plab-sah	plasa
police station	k-hab-too	qhatu
post office	wahr-dee-yah	wardiya
public toilet	koo-ree-yoo	kuriyu
	hees-p'ab-koo-nahl/ bab-nyoo	hisp'akuna/ bañu
telephone	tee-lee-soo-noo-yokh	tilipunuyuq
centre	wah-see	wasi
local authorities'	kah-mah-chekh-	kamachiq-
office (similar to a town hall)	koo-nahkh	kunaq
	wah-seen	wasin

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Is there a/an ...
in this village?
computer
Internet service
telephone

*kahn·choo ...
kai lyahkh·tab·pee?
koom·poo·tah·roo·rah
een·teer·neet
tee·lee·foo·noo*

It's urgent!
*oos·k·hai·pabkh·meel;
pree·see·sahkh·pabkh·mee!*



Making a Call

Hello.
nah·pai·koo·lyai·kee.
This is ... speaking.
...nl·mee kab·nee
I'd like to speak to ...
*...wahn·mee ree·mai·tah
moo·nah·nee*
Who's calling?
pee·tabkh kahn·kee?

Please tell ... I called.
*ah·lyee·choo ...mahn
wee·lyah·poo·wahn·kee
tee·lee·soo·moo·pee
wahkh·yah·moos·kai·tah*

IMAYMANA
WILLACHIKUYKUNA

*¿Kanchu ...
kay llagtapi?
kumputarura
Intirnit
tiliphunu*

*¿Usqhaypaqmi?
¿Prisisaqpaqmi?*

Tiliphunuwan Rimay

*Napaykullayki.
...nl·mi kani.
...wanmi rimayta
munani.*

¿Pitaq kanki?

*Allichu ...-man
willapuwanki
tiliphunupi
waqyamusqayta.*

SIGHTSEEING

Where's the tourist office?

*mai·pee·tabkh
too·reec·tah·koo·nah·pahkh
oo·fee·see·nah kab·shahn?*

What are the opening hours?

*ee·mabi oo·rabs·mee
kee·chah·koon·pees
wees·kah·koon·pees?*

How much is the entry fee?

*hai·lc·abn·kwees·tahn
yai·koo·nah·palikh?*

I'd like to see (Machu Picchu).

*(mab·choo peek·choo)·tah
k·hah·wai·tah/rekh·see·tah
moo·nai·mahu*

Can we take photographs here?

*loo·too·koo·mab·tah
kor·koi·koo·mabn·choo
kai·pee?*

Could we take photographs of you?

*ah·lyee·choo foo·too·tah
kor·kor·koi·kee·mahn·choo?*

Could you take a photograph of me?

*ah·lyee·choo foo·too·tah
kor·kor·ko·wahn·
kee·mahn·choo?*

I'll send you the photographs.

*loo·too·koo·nah·tah
ah·pah·chhee·moo·sai·kee*

It's ...

beautiful
impressive
interesting
strange

...nl·mee

*soo·mahkh
koo·sah koo·sab
seen·chee ah·lyeen
boldi rek·ch'ahkh*

TURISTAKUNA PURISQAN

*¿Maypitaq
turistakunapaq
ufisina kashan?*

*¿Ima urasmi
kichakunpis
wisq'akunpis?*

*¿Hayk'an kwistan
yaykunapaq?*

*(Machu Pikchu)-ta
qbawayta/riqsiyta
munayman.*

*¿Phutukunata
qurquykumanchu
kaypi?*

*¿Allichu phututa
qurqurquwan-
kimanchu?*

*¿Allichu phututa
qurqurquwan-
kimanchu?*

*Phutukunata
apachimusayki.*

...nl·mi.

*sumaq
kusa kusa
sinchi allin
buq rikch'aq*

The Sights

What's that (building)?

ee-mah-tahkh chai
(bab-toon wah-se-kah)?

How old is that (building)?

bai-k'ah wah-tah-yokh-niee
chai (bab-toon wah-se-kah)?

aqueduct

yabr-k-hah

archaeological site

t-hoo-nees-kahkh uyow-pah
wah-see-koo-nah

burial site

chooly-pah

cathedral church

bab-toon een-lee-sah

cave

een-lee-sah

cemetery

mab-ch'ai

central plaza

ab-yah pahm-pah-nah

ceremonial baths

bab-toon plah-sah
een-kahkh

crowded

ahr-mah-koo-nahn

dance

abs-k-hah

doorway

roo-nah-koo-nah

festival

too-sui

fortress

hai-koo-nah poon-koo
rai-mee

gate

poo-kah-rah

Inca trail

bab-toon poon-koo

monastery

een-kah poo-rees-kahn

museum

nyahn

niche

abb-lyah wah-sec;

offering

moo-nahs-tee-ree-yoo

park

moo-sec-yoo

aos-noo/t'o-ko

hai-wah-ree-kui

pooh-lyab-nah pahm-pah;

pahr-kee

Sumaq K'itikunaJinataq chay
(hatun wasiqa)?Hayka watayuqmi
chay hatun wasiqa?

yarqha

tbunisqa ñawpa
wasikuna

chullpa

batun inlisa

inlisa

mach'ay

aya pampana
hatun plasa

Inkaq

armakunan

askha

runakuna

tusuy

haykuna punku
raymi

pukara

hatun punku

Inka purisqan

ñan

aklla wasi;

munastiriyu

musiyu

usnust'uqu

haywarikuy

pukllana pampa;

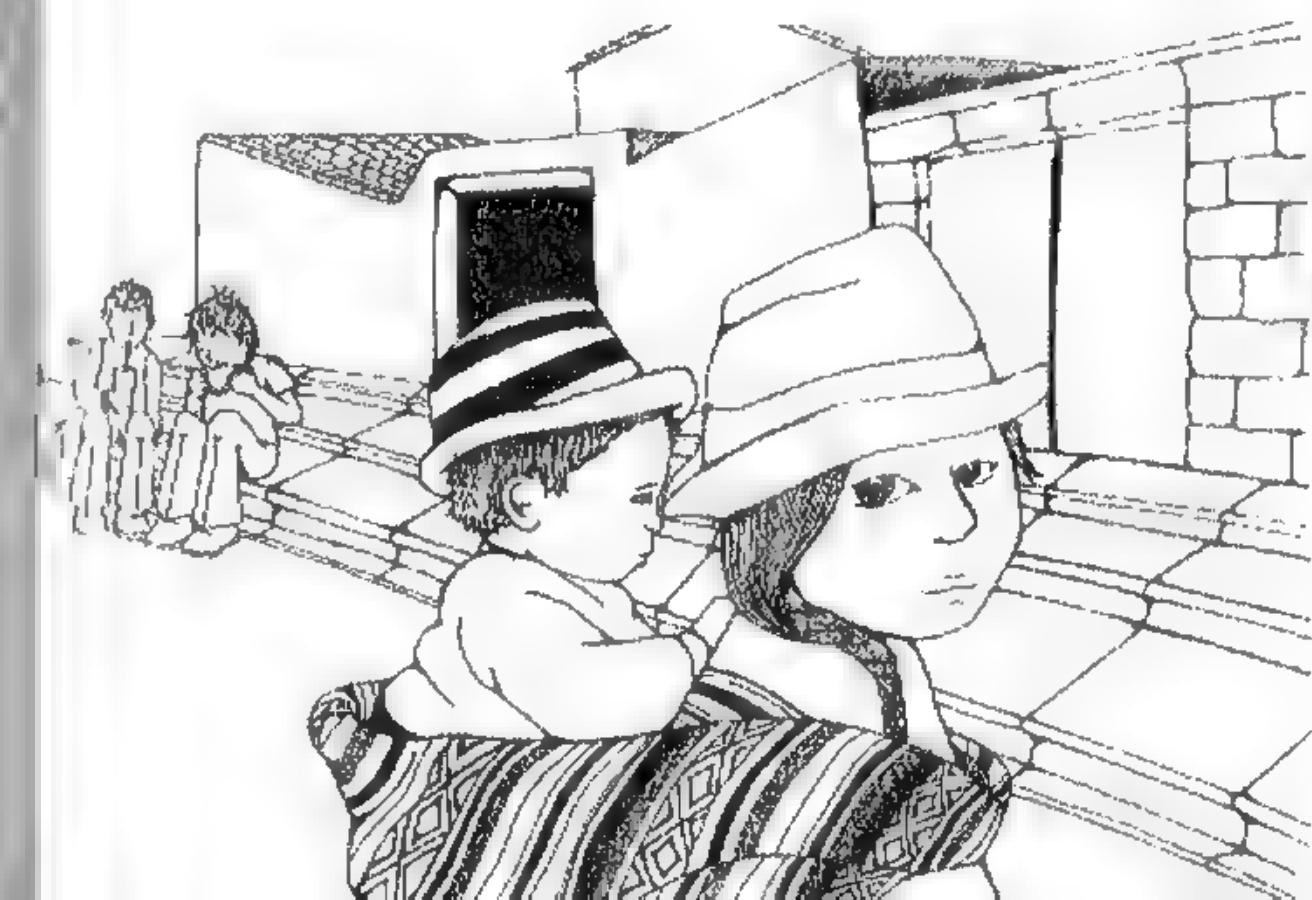
parki

principal
temple
royal palaceroyal tomb
ruinssettlement
statuetemple
temple of
the Suntextile/weaving
volcanowarrior
windowhab-toon mahu-kos
wah-seekees-wahl/bah-toon
kahn-chahchooly-pah
rah-kai rah-kai;t-hoo-nees-kah
wah-see-koo-nahhyuhkh-tah/lai-lyoo
reck-ch'aitees-tah-toon-wah
mahn-kos wah-see

ko-ree/kahn-chah

ah-wah
nee-nah p-hakh-chekhor-ko
ow-kah poo-rekh

k-hah-wah-ree-nah/t'o-ko





YOU SAY ROTATION

Historically, there have been more than 80 distinct ways of writing the name of the Quechua language. This was due mostly to variations in regional pronunciations, and also to a misanalysis of the relationship between different sounds. Some examples: *cjeswa*, *kechwa*, *khetsua*, *kichwa*, *kkechuwa*, *keshua*, *keswa*, *gheswa*, *q'eswa*, *ghexwa*, *quichua* and *qqichua*. In modern times, with the increasing standardisation of the Quechua alphabet, some researchers have proposed the following spellings: *kichwa*, *ghiswa* and *gichwa*.

Tours

How much is a guide?

hai·kah·tahkh *kaab·rahin*

poo·sai·kutkh·chahkh *roo·nah?*

Could we hire an English-speaking/
Spanish-speaking guide?

meen·k'ah·kui·koo·mahm·choo

cen·lees/kahs·tee·yah·noo

ree·mahkh *poo·sai·kali·chahkh·rah?*

I'm with them.

pai·koo·nah·wabn·mee

kah·shah·nee

I've lost my group.

too·rees·tab·nah·see·koo·nah·tahin

cheen·kah·chee·koor·ko·nee

Have you seen a group of foreigners?

k-hah·wahr·kahin·kee·choo

bab·wah *roo·nah·koo·nah·tah?*

Turistakuna Purinan

¿*Hayk'ataq kubran
pusaykachaq runa?*

¿*Mink'akuykumanchu
inlis/kastillanu
rimaq pusaykachaqta?*

*Paykunawanmi
kashani.*

*Turistamasikunatan
chinkachikurquni.*

¿*Qhawargankichu
hawa runakunata?*

GOING OUT

'Going out' in smaller communities is generally limited to visiting neighbours or attending local festivities.

This place is great.

kai lyahkh·tab·kah/fees·tab·kah
seen·clhee *soo·mahkh·mee*

I'm having a good time here.

k'o·choo·ree·koo·shah·neen
kai·pee

Shall we go somewhere else?

pabkh·tah mai·tab·pahs
reen·chees·mahn?

I'm sorry, I'm a terrible dancer.

dees·peen·sah·yoo·wai, mah·nahin
koo·sah·tah *too·soo·nee·choo*

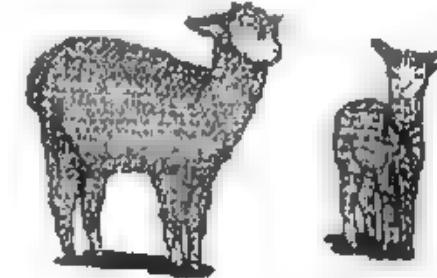
MAYTAPAS RIY

*Kay llaqtagalphistaqa
sinchi sumaqmi.*

*Q'uchurikushanin
kaypi.*

¿*Paqta maytapas
rinchisman?*

*Dispinsayuway, manan
kusata tusunichu.*



Where to Go

What's there to do in the evenings?

ee·mah·tab·tahkh roo·nah·koo·nah
too·tab·pee *roo·wahn·koo*

k'o·choo·ree·koo·nahm·koo·pahkh?

What shall we do tonight?

ee·mah·tab·tabkh
roo·wahn·chees·mahn
koo·nahm too·tah?

Are there musicians?

kahn·choo *moo·see·koo·koo·nah?*

Maytan Rinkiman

¿*Imatataq runakuna
titapi ruwanku
q'uchurikunankupaq?*

¿*Imatataq
ruwanchisman
kunan tutu?*

¿*Kanchu musikukuna?*

I feel like going
to a/the ...
chicha bar
local fiesta
restaurant

...-man *ree-tah*
moo-nai-mahn
ab-k-hah wah-see
kai lyahkh-tah-pee
fees-tah
mee-k-hoo-nah
wah-see

I'd like to ...
dance
drink coffee/
tea
walk

...-tah *moo-nai-mahn*
too-sui
kab-see/
tee-tah ook-yai
poo-ree

Invitations

What are you doing this evening?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh koo-nahn
too-tah roo-wahn-kee?

Would you like to go out
somewhere today/tomorrow?

mai-tah-pahs ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo
koo-nahn/pah-kah-reen?

Would you like to go for a drink?

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees
ook-yah-nab-pahkh
mai-tah-pees ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo?

Would you like to go for a meal?

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pees
mee-k-hoo-nab-pahkh
mai-tah-pees ree-tah
moo-nahn-kee-mahn-choo?

Do you know a good restaurant?

rekh-seen-kee-choo
hokh soo-makh
mee-k-hoo-nah wah-see-tah?

...-man *riyta*
munayman.
aqba wasi
kay llagqtapi
phista
mikhuna
wasi

...-ta *munayman.*
tusuy
kaphiy!
tiyta ukyay
puriy

Inwitaliyunkuna

¿Imatataq *kunan*
tuta ruwanki?

¿Maytapis *riyta*
munankimanchu
kunan/paqarin?

¿Imallatapis
ukyanapaq
*maytapis *riyta**
munankimanchu?

¿Imallatapis
mikhunapaq
*maytapis *riyta**
munankimanchu?

¿Riqsinkichu
buq sumaq
mikhuna wasita?

My shout/treat. (I'll buy)
no-kalin een-wee-tah-sai-kee

Do you want to go to the ...?

...-tah *ree-tah*
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Come on!/Let's go!
bab-kuu!/hah-koo-cheet!

Responding to Invitations

Sure!

ah-lyeen-mee!

Yes, I'd love to.

ah-ree, moo-nai-mahn-mee

Yes. Where shall we go?

ah-ree, mai-tah-tahkh
teen-chees-mahu?

No. I'm afraid I can't.

mai-nahn ree-tah
ah-tee-nee-choo

I don't have time.

mai-nahn teen-pui kahn-choo

What about tomorrow?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh coo-wahn-kee
pah-kah-reen?

Arranging to Meet

What time shall we meet?

ee-mah oo-rabs-mee
teen-koo-soon-chees?

Where shall we meet?

mai-peen teen-koo-soon-chees?
Let's meet (at eight o'clock) at the ...
(lahs *oo-choo oo-rabs-tah*)
teen-koo-soon ...-pee

Nugan inwitasayki.

¿...-ta *riyta*
munankichu?

;Haku!/Hakuchi!

Inwitaliyunkunata Kutichiy

Allinmi!

Ari, munaymanmi.

Ari, ¿Maytataq
rinchisman?

Manan riyta
atinichu.

Manan timpuy kanchu.

¿Imatataq *ruwanki*
paqarin?

Tinkunapaq Rimanakuy

¿Ima urasmi
tinkusunchis?

¿Maypin *tinkusunchis?*

(Las uchu urista)
Tinkusun ...-pi.

OK, I'll see you then.

koo-sah

too-pahn-ahn-chees-*kah-mah*

Agreed!/OK!

ah-lyeen-mee! /koo-sah!

I'll come over at (six/eight) o'clock.

(lahs *sab*-yees/lahs *oo*-choo)

oo-rabs-tah hah-moo-salikh

I'll try to make it.

ah-tees-pah *mah-nah*

ah-tees-pah-pees

hah-moo-sabkh-mee

I'll be along later.

abs-wahn k-he-pah-tali-rabkh-mee

hah-moo-sabkh

Where will you be?

mti-peen kahn-kee?

See you later/tomorrow.

too-pah-uahu-chees-*kah-mah!*

pah-kah-reen-*kah-mah*

Sorry I'm late.

pahm-pah-chah-yoo-wai

k-he-pah-ree-koos-khai-*mahn-tah*

Kusa.

Tupananchiskama.

;Allinmi! /Kusa!

(*Las sayis/Las uchu*)

Urasta hamusaq.

Atispa mana

atispapis

hamusaqmi.

Aswan qhiputaraqmi

hamusaq.

Maypin kanki?

Tupananchiskamas

Paqarinkama.

Pampachayuway

qhiparikusqaymanta.

The family is the highest priority for every individual in Andean society. Extended families are the norm, with parents, children, grandparents and sometimes other relatives living together. Kinship often extends beyond the biological family through marriage and a system where godparents are expected to act as a second set of parents to a child. The more children you have, the more godparents, and thus the larger the extended family and community, known as an *ayllu*, *ai-lyoo*.

Romantic relationships, marital status and children are common topics of conversation for young people.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Are you married? (asked to a woman)

ko-sali-yokh-choo!

kah-sali-roo-choo kahn-kee?

Are you married? (asked to a man)

wahr-mee-yokh-choo!

kah-sah-roo-choo kahn-kee?

I'm (a) ...

no-kah ...-nl-mee

kah-nee

divorced

t'ah-qah-nah-koos-kah!

t'ah-kahs-kah

married (f)

ko-sab-yokh

married (m)

waht-mee-yokh

separated

t'ah-kahs-kah

single (f)

sool-tee-rah;

mah-nah ko-sab-yokh

single (m)

sool-tee-roo;

mah-nah wahr-mee-yokh

widow

wahr-mee sah-pah

widower

sab-pahn k-hah-ree

TAPUYKUNAPIS KUTICHIYKUNAPIS

;Qusayuqchul

Kasaruchu kanki?

Warmiyuqchul

Kasaruchu kanki?

Nuga ...-nl-mi kani.

t'aganakusqa!

t'agasqa

qusayuq

warmiyuq

t'agasqa

sultira;

mana qusayuq

sultiru;

mana warmiyuq

warmi sapa

sapan qhari



I have a partner.

yah-nah-yokh-mee kah-nee

We live together
but we're not married.

*no-kai-koo koos-kai-koon
tee-yai-koo,
ee-chah-kah mah-nahn
kah-sah-rah-koos-kah-choo kai-koo*

The word 'child' isn't used by men, who must always specify the sex of their children. Women, however, can be asked or might say these phrases:

I how many ... *bai-k'ahn* ...?
do you have?

children	<i>wah-wai-kee-koo-nah</i>
sons	<i>k-hah-ree</i>
daughters	<i>wah-wai-kee-koo-nah wahr-mee wah-wai-kee-koo-nah</i>

I don't have any children.

mah-nahn wah-wai-koo-nai

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).

*...n/-mee wahr-meet/k-hah-ree
wah-wai(koo-nah)*

How many brothers/sisters
do you have?

*bai-k'ahn too-rai-kee-koo-nah/
nyah-nyai-kee-koo-nah?*

Men can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ... *bai-k'ahn* ...?
do you have?

sons	<i>choo-ree-koo-nah</i>
daughters	<i>oo-soo-see-kee-koo-nah</i>

Yanayuqmi kani.

*Nuqayku kuskaykun
tiyayku,
ichaq manan
kasarakusqachu kayku.*

Hayk'an ...?

<i>wawaykikuna ghari</i>
<i>wawaykikuna warmi</i>
<i>wawaykikuna</i>

Manan wawaykunay

*...-n/-mi warmil/ghari
waway(kuna).*

*Hayk'an turaykikunal
nanaykikuna?*

Hayk'an ...?

<i>churiykuna</i>
<i>ususiykikuna</i>

I don't have any sons/daughters.

*mah-nahn choo-ree-koo-nah/
oo-soo-see-koo-nah kahn-choo*

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).

*...n/-mee choo-ree(koo-nah)/
oo-soo-see(koo-nah)*

I how many brothers/sisters
do you have?

*bai-k'ahn wow-kay-kee-koo-nah/
pah-nai-kee-koo-nah?*

*Manan churiykuna/
ususiykuna kanchu*

*...-n/-mi churiy(kuna)/
ususiy(kuna).*

*Hayk'an wawqiyikuna/
panaykikuna?*

Both men and women can be asked or might say:

I how old are they?

*bai-k'ah wah-tah-yokh-mee
pai-koo-nah kahn-koo?*

*Hayk'a watayuqmi
paykuna kanku?*

Do you live with your family?

*ai-lyui-kee-wahn-choo/
sah-mee-lyai-kee-wahn-choo
tee-yahn-kee?*

*Aylluykiwanchu/
phamillaykiwanchu
tiyanki?*

I live with my family.

ai-lyui-wahn-mee tee-yah-nec

Aylluywanmi tiyani.

Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend?

yah-nah-yokh-choo kahn-kee?

Yanayuqchu kanki?

THE PERFECT ENDING

Remember, when using the *-n/-mi* suffix, choose the *-n* ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the *-mi* ending when it ends in a consonant. Note that using the *-mi* ending will change which syllable is stressed. This is a general rule in this book.

FAMILY MEMBERS

	AYLLUKUNA
aunt	tee-yah
baby	wah-wahl
boy	wah-wah-chah
boyfriend	er-ke/l-mak-l-tah
brother (of a woman)	yab-nah
brother (of a man)	too-tahl/too-ree
child (of a woman)	wa-kel/wow-ke
daughter (of a woman)	wab-wah
daughter (of a man)	wahr-mee wah-wah
family	oo-soo-see;
father	wahr-mee choo-ree
father-in-law	ai-lyool
girl	fah-mee-lyah
girlfriend	tai-tahl/pah-pahl
grandchild	tab-tah
grandfather	sui-roo
grandmother	pahs-nyah/see-pahs/
husband	see-pahs-chah
mother	yab-nah
mother-in-law	bab-wai
parents	bab-toon tai-tah
sister (of a woman)	ah-poo-chah;
sister (of a man)	mah-choo-lah;
son (of a woman)	hah-too-koo;
	ah-wee-loo
	bab-toon mah-mah;
	ah-wee-lah
	ko-sah
	mah-mah
	sui-rah
	tai-tah-mah-mah
	nyah-nyah
	pah-nah/pah-nee
	k-hab-ree wah-wah

AYLLUKUNA

son (of a man)

choo-ree

churi

stepfather

k-he-pah tai-tah

qhipa tayta

stepmother

k-he-pah mah-mah

qhipa mama

uncle

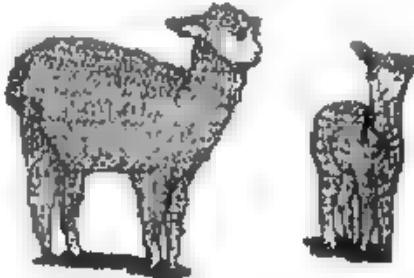
tee-yoo

tiyu

wife

wahr-mee

warmi

**TALKING WITH PARENTS**

When's the baby due?

hai-k'ah-kh-mee
wah-chab-koo-kee?¿Hayk'aqmi
wachakunki?What are you going to call
your baby?ee-mah-tahkh wah-wai-kekhh
soo-teen kuhn-kah?¿Imataq wawaykiq
sutin kanga?

Women can be asked or might say these phrases:

Is this your first child?

p-hee-wee
wah-wai-kee-choo-pai?¿Phiwi
wawaykiku pay?

How old are your children?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-yohkh-mee
wah-wai-kee-koo-nah?¿Hayk'a watayugmi
wawaykikuna?

Men can be asked or might say:

How old are your sons/daughters?

hai-k'ah wah-tah-yohkh-mee
choo-ree-kee-koo-nah/
oo-soo-see-kee-koo-nah?¿Hayk'a watayugmi
churiyikikuna/
ususiyikikuna?

FAMILY FAVOURS

Mutual cooperation among families and members of the *ayllu*, *ai·lyoo*, 'extended family', is a way of life. *Ayni*, *ai·nee*, 'reciprocal labour', assures that if you do someone a favour or lend them something today, they'll return the favour tomorrow. A similar concept is *mink'a*, *meen·k'ah*, which means 'cooperation' or 'collaboration'.

Incredible! You look so young!

mab-nah ee-nyee-nah!

see-pahs/wai-nah

bee-nah kah-shuh-nkee

Does she/he attend school?

yah-chai wah-see-tah reen-choo?

Who looks after the children?

pee-tahkh

waht-mah-chah-koo-nah-b-tah

k-bab-wahu?

Do you have grandchildren?

lah-wai-keekoo-nah kahn-choo?

What's your baby's name?

ee-mah-tahkh wah-wah-chai-kekhi

soo-teen?

Is it a boy or a girl?

er-ke-choo ee-chah

p'ahs-nyah-choo?

Does she/he let you sleep at night?

poo-myoon-choo too-tah-peo?

What a beautiful child!

ee-mah soo-makh wah-wah!

She/He looks like you.

pai-kah kahn-mahn-mee

reekh-ch'ah-koon

¡Mana iñina!

Sipas/Wayna

bina kashanki.

¿Yachay wasita rinchu?

¿Pitaq

warmachakunata

ghawan?

¿Hawaykikuna kanchu?

¿Imataq wawachaykig

sutin?

¿Irqichu icha

p'asñachu?

¿Puñunchu tutapi?

¡Ima sumaq wawa!

Payqa qanmanmi

rikch'akun.

TALKING WITH CHILDREN

What's your name?

ee-mahn soo-tee-kee?

How old are you?

*hai-k'ah wah-tah-chah-yokh-mee
kahn-kee?*

When's your birthday?

*hai-k'ahk-h-mee
wah-t'a hoon-t'ai-nee-kee?*

Do you have brothers and sisters?
(said to a girl)

*too-rah-nyah-nyah-yokh-choo
kahn-kee?*

Do you have brothers and sisters?
(said to a boy)

*wow-ke-pah-nah-yokh-choo
kahn-kee?*

Do you go to school?

*yah-chai wah-see-tah/
ees-kui-lab-tah reen-kee-choo?*

Do you like school?

*moo-nahn-kee-choo yah-chai
wah-see-tah/ees-kui-lab-tah?*

Is your teacher nice?

*ah-lyeen roo-nah-choo
yah-chah-chekh-nee-kee?*

Do you play soccer?

*pee-loo-tah hai-t'ah-tah
pookh-lyahn-kee-choo?*

What kind of games do you play?

*ee-mah
pookh-lyai-ko-a-nah-tahn
pookh-lyahn-kee?*

Do you study English?

*een-lees see-mee-tah
yah-chahn-kee-choo?*

WARMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

¿lman sutiyki?

*¿Hayk'a watachayugmi
kanki?*

*¿Hayk'agmi
unt'a huntayniki?*

*¿Tuna-ñañayuqchu
kanki?*

*¿Wauqi-pamayuqchu
kanki?*

*¿Yachay wasital
iskuylata rinkichu?*

*¿Munankichu yachay
wasitaliskuylata?*

*¿Allin runachu
yachachiqniyki?*

*¿Piluta bayt'ayta
pukllankichu?*

*¿Ima
pukllaykunatan
pukllanki?*

*¿Inlis simita
yachankichu?*

Do you want to play?
pooldi-hui-tah
moo-nahu-kec-choo?

What shall we play?
ee-mah-tah-tahkh
pookh-lyahn-chees-mahn?

Do you have a pet at home?
chee-tai-kee kahn-choo
wah-see-kec-pee?

¿Pukllayta
munankichu?

¿Imatataq
pukllanchisman?

¿Chitayki kanchu
wasiyki?

INTERESTS & ACTIVITIES

Some activities that Westerners think of as hobbies, such as gardening, walking and cooking, are still very much a way of life for Andean people.

COMMON INTERESTS

What do you do in your spare time?

ee-mah-tah-tahkh roo-wahk-kee
teen-pni-kee kabkh-teen?

Do you like ...?

I like ...

I don't like ...

cooking
dancing
fishing

food
getting together
with friends

hiking
hunting
music
reading

singing
talking

KAQLA MUNASQANCHISKUNA

¿Imatataq ruwanki
timpuyki kaqtin?

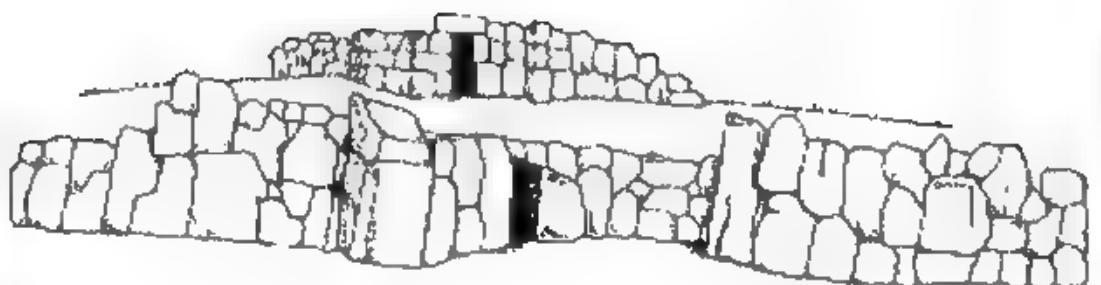
...-ta
munankichu?
...-ta munanin.
Manan ...-ta
munanichu.

...-tah
moo-nahu-kec-choo?
...-tah moo-nah-neen
muh-nahn ...-tah
moo-nah-nee-choo

war-kui
too-sui
chabbi-wai;
chabbi-wah bab-p'ee
mee-k hoo-nah
k-hoo-yah-nah-kokh-
mah-see-koo-nah-wahn
hoo-nyoo-un-kui

poo-ree
bab-p'ee/chab-koi
moo-seekah
lee-yeet
nyah-ween-chai
tab-kee
ree-mai

wayk'uy
tusuy
challway;
challwakuy;
challwa hap'iy
mikhuna
khuyanakug-
masikunawan
huñunakuy
puriy
hap'iys/chakuy
musika
liyiy/
ñawinchay
takiy
rimay



I make-tahn roo-wah-nee
clothes	p'ah-chah-koo-nah
embroidery	wel-k'oy
handicrafts	aht-tee-sah-nee-yah
jewellery	ee-lyah/oo-mee-nyah
pottery	rakh-ch'eel k'akb-rab
textiles	ah-wai-koo-nah
carve (only stone)	koo-chuit/ch'e-koi
draw	se-ken-chai
embroider	wel-k'oy
paint	hoo-seel/peen-tai
sew	see-rai
spin (thread or yarn)	pooch-kai/poos-kai
weave	ah-wai



SPORT

What sport do you play?

ee-mah pookh-lyai-koo-nah-tahn
pookh-lyan-kee?

I play soccer/volleyball.

[pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah;
boo-lee-tah] pookh-lyah-nee

I can swim.

wai-t'ai-tah yah-chah-nee

I like to run.

pah-wai-tahn moo-nah-nee

I like fishing.

chah-ly-wah hab-p'ee-tahn
moo-nah-nee

I know how to bullfight.

too-roo pookh-lyai-tah
yah-chah-nee

PUKLLAYKUNA

Ima pukllaykunatan
pukllanki?

spiluta hayt'ay-ta;
bulita] pukllani.

Wayt'ayta yachani.

Pawaytan munani.

Challwa hap'itan
munani.

Turu pukllayta
yachani.

Do you like sports?

pook-lyai-koo-nah-tali
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

Yes, very much.

ah-rrr, ahn-chah-tahn
moo-nah-nec

No, not at all.

mah-mahn moo-nah-nee-choo

I like watching sport.

k-hah-wai-lyah-tah moo-nah-nce

Talking about Soccer

Do you follow soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah
pah-sahkh koo-tee-lyah
k-hah-wahn-kee-choo?

Which team do you support?

mai-ken-neen-tahkh
ee-kee-pui-kee?

Who's winning?

mai-ken-neen-tahkh
lyah-lyee-shahn?

Do you play in a team?

ee-kee-poo-pec
pookh-lyahn-kee-choo?

Do you want to play soccer?

pee-loo-tah hai-t'ai-tah
moo-nahn-kee-choo?

?Pukllaykunata
munankichu?

Art, anchatan
munani.

Manan munanichu.

Qhawayllata munani.

Piluta Hayt'aymanta Rimay

?Piluta bayt'ayta
pasaq kutilla
qhawankichu?

?Mayqinnintaq
ikipuyki?

?Mayqinnintaq
llallishan?

?Skipupi
pukllankichu?

?Piluta bayt'ayta
munankichu?

THEY MAY YELL ...

gooll!

pee-nahll!

ow-sai!

tee-roo lyoo-reel!

Goal!

Penalty!

Offside!

Free kick!

MUSIC

Traditional Andean music takes a variety of forms. The best known include the *waynu*, *wi·nu*, which can be fast or slow, happy or sad; the *harawi*, *ha·rub·wee*, typically a sweet but sad song; the *waylas*, *wi·lahs*, a fast melody; and the *sikuri*, *see·koo·ree*, which starts out slowly but gradually increases in tempo. It's often used to express Andean spiritual tradition and is popular in worship ceremonies. Each style of music is performed using distinctive instruments, and has its own dance variations.

The *cumbia*, *koom·bya*, is popular throughout the Andes, as is the *chicha*, *chee·chah*, genre: a mixture of coastal *cumbia* and the *waynu* (not to be confused with the popular drink *chicha*).

**RATTLE AND HUM**

Since pre-Columbian times, the instruments of the Andes have included various types of panpipes, flutes, drums, a guitar-like instrument made from an armadillo shell and leg rattles made of pig or goat hooves. In modern times, guitars, violins and harps have been added to the traditional repertoire of instruments, encouraging innovation in the styles and rhythms of Andean music.

Generally, Quechua speakers are very pleased to talk about music and instruments, as they have profound meaning in their lives.

antara/rundadur *ahn·tah·rah/roon·dah·door*
panpipe of bamboo, with a single row of pipes.

It's called a *rundadur* in Ecuador only.

chaqchas/chullus *chahkh·chahs/choo·lyoos*
Bolivian leg rattle, made of ribbon with goat or pig hooves woven onto it

MUSIKA**RATTLE AND HUM (cont.)**

charangu/kirkinchu	<i>chah·rahn·goo/keer·keen·choo</i> small Andean ten-string guitar, made of armadillo shell or carved wood
arpa	<i>ahr-pah</i> harp
kañari/waqraphuku	<i>kah·nyah·ree/wahkh·rah·p-hoo·koo</i> Andean horn, made from a cow's horn
pinkuyllu	<i>peen·kui·lyoo</i> Andean long flute, made from hardwood
pututu	<i>poo·foo·too</i> conch shell horn
qina	<i>ke·nah</i> Andean flute, made from bone or hardwood
siku	<i>see·koo</i> panpipe of cane or bamboo, with two rows of pipes
tinya	<i>teen·yah</i> tambourine or small drum, made from tree bark and goat skin
ukarina	<i>oo·kah·ree·nah</i> Andean globular flute
wankar	<i>wahn·kahr</i> mid-sized Andean drum of sheep skin
wankara	<i>wahn·kah·rah</i> large, round Andean drum, made of wood, shell and goat skin
waylachu	<i>wai·lah·choo</i> devil charango; has metal strings that produce a sharp sound
wiyulin	<i>wee·yoo·leen</i> violin or fiddle

Do you like ...?
listening to
music
dancing

...tah
moo-nahn-kee-choo?
moo-see-kab-tah
oo-yah-ree
too-sui

...ta
munankichu?
musikata
uyariy
tusuy

Do you know how to play ...?

...tah wah-kah-cheen-kee-choo?

I play ...

...tah wah-kah-chee-nee

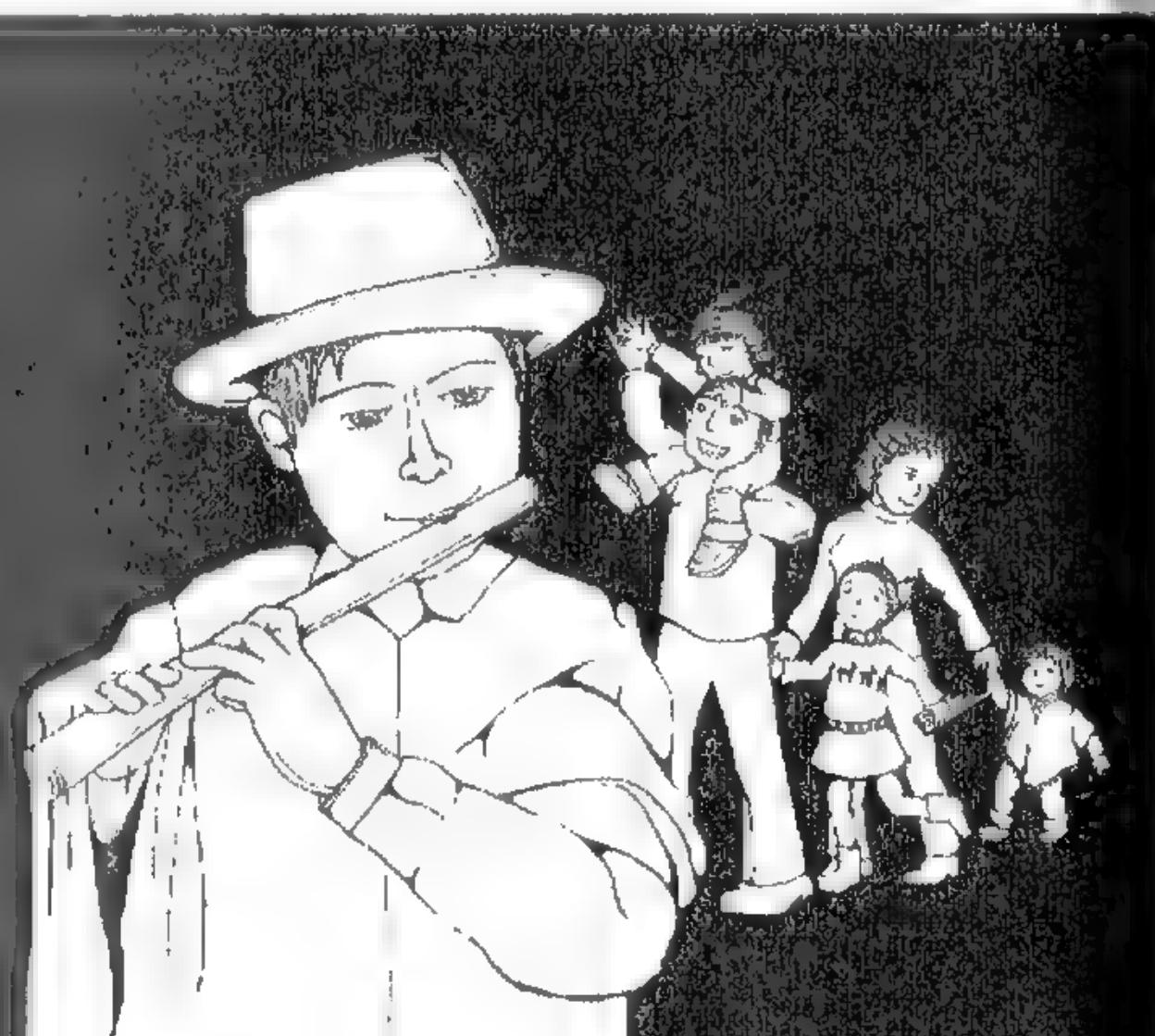
Where can I hear traditional
music around here?

mai-pee-tahkh
see-koo-ree-koo-nah-tah
oo-yah-reer-koi-mahn kai
lyahkh-tah-pee?

...-ta wagachinkichu?

...-ta wagachini.

Maypitaq
sikurikunata
uyarirquymen kay
llaqtapi?



TALKING ABOUT TRAVELLING

I've been travelling for (two) months.

(ees-kai) kee-lyah-nyahn
poo-ree lyah poo-tee-koo-nee

I'm going to ...

...sahkh-nee

I've been to ...

...pee poo-ree-moor-kab-nee

Is it safe for women travellers
on their own?

ah-leen-choo sah-pah-lyahn-koo
waht-mee-koo-nah chai-pee
poo-ree-moo-nahn-koo-pahkh?

I thought

it was ...

boring

great

horrible

OK

too expensive

...ch-/chah chai

nees-pah nee-nee

mah-nah ab-lyeen
ee-mali soo-mahkh

meel-yai
koo-sah

uhr-chah chah-nee-yokh

PURIYMAN TA RIMAY

(Iskay) killañan
pur illa purikuni.

...saqmi.

...pi purimurgani.

Allinchu sapallanku
warmikuna chaypi
purimunankupaq?

...ch-/cha chay,
nispa nini.

mana allin
ima sumaq
millay
kusa
ancha chaniyug

STAYING IN TOUCH

Tomorrow is my last day here.

pah-kah-reen-kah-mah-lyahn
kuti-pee kab-sahkh

Let's swap addresses.

dee-reek-see-yoon-neen-chees-tah
koi-koo-nah-koo-soon-yah

I'll send you copies of the photos.

soo-loo-koo-nahkh

koo-pee-yah-tah

ah-pah-chee-moo-sai-keen

I'll write to you.

kel-kah-moo-sai-keen

ATUNAKUKUY

Paqarin kamallan
kaypi kasaq.

Diriksiyunniinchista
quykunakusunyá.

Phurukunaq
kupiyantu
apachimusaykin.

Qilgamusaykin.

It's been great meeting you.

ahn-chah-tahn koo-see-koo-nee
rehk-see-koos-pai-kee

Keep in touch!

kel-kah-nah-koo-soon-yah!
wah-too-nah-koo-koo-soon-yah!

Anchatan kusikuni
riqsikuspayki.

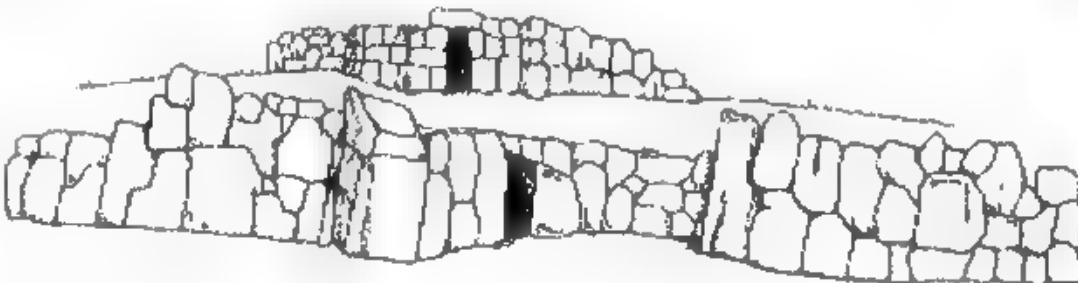
Qilqanakusunyá!
Wutunakukusunyá!

TREKKING RECORD STRAIGHT

The early colonial period (1532–1820s) produced two important literary works by *misti*, mees-tee, mixed-blood authors, still well known today.

The Royal Commentaries of the Incas and General History of Peru (1609), by Garcilaso de la Vega, compares the greatness of the Inca civilization with the great classical civilizations of Western history. The author, the son of an Inca princess and a Spanish conquistador, felt the need to validate his indigenous heritage through comparison with his Spanish roots. While the work is in Spanish, its main thrust is to glorify the Inca empire, putting it on par with the Roman empire that gave rise to the Spanish empire.

The second work is *New Chronicle and Good Government* (1615), by Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala. His 1300-page letter to the Spanish king is written in a complex combination of Spanish and Quechua, interspersed with other indigenous languages. He offers anecdotes from indigenous life before the conquest, to illustrate how poorly the King's representatives in the New World were faring in their administrative tasks.



TREKKING

Wilderness adventures and trekking are excellent ways to explore some of the more remote communities and archaeological sites. Companies based in highland cities specialise in arranging treks and mountain climbing expeditions. The local guides and porters often speak Quechua.

GETTING INFORMATION

Where can I find out about hiking trails in the region?

pee-tah-tahkh tah-pui-mahn
kai lyahkli-tah-poo-ree-nah
nyahn-koo-nah-mahn-tah?

Who knows the hiking trails?

pee-tahkh poo-ree-nah
nyahn-koo-nah-tah rekh-seen?

Do we need a guide?

moo-nai-koo-mahn-choo
nyahn rekh-see-chekh-tah?

Are there guided treks here?

kahn-choo nyahn
rehk-see-chekh-koo-nah kui-pee?

Will you guide me?

poo-sah-wahn-kee-mahn-choo?

How long is the trail?

mai-kah-mah-tahkh
poo-reen-chees-mahn?

Is the track well-marked?

ah-lyeen oo-nahn-chahs-kah-choo
chai nyahn?

Which is the shortest route?

mai-ken-tahkh abs-wahn
pee-see poo-ree-nah?

Which is the easiest route?

mai-ken-tahkh mah-nah
sah-sah poo-ree-nah?

TAPUKUY

¿Pitataq tapuyman
k'ieq llactapi purina
ñankunamanta?

¿Pitaq purina
ñankunata riqsin?

¿Munaykumanchu
ñan riqsichiqta?

¿Kanchu ñan
riqsichiqkuna kaypi?

¿Pusawankimanchu?

¿Maykamataq
purinchisman?

¿Allin unanchasqachu
chay ñan?

¿Mayqintaq aswan
pisi purina?

¿Mayqintuq mana
sasa purina?



ALTITUDE SICKNESS

Altitude sickness, *suruchi*, *soo-roo-chee*, is always a real concern when travelling anywhere in the Andes. Symptoms include:

breathlessness	<i>mana samayniyuq</i> <i>mah-nah sah-mai-nee-yohk</i>
dizziness	<i>uma muyuy</i> <i>oo-mah moo-yui</i>
fatigue	<i>sayk'uy</i> <i>sai-k'ui</i>
headache	<i>uma nanay</i> <i>oo-mah nah-nai</i>
insomnia	<i>mana puñuy atipay</i> <i>mañ-nah poo-nyui ah-tee-pai</i>
mental confusion	<i>yuyay pantay</i> <i>yoo-yai pahn-tai</i>
nausea	<i>millonayay</i> <i>mee-lyah-nah-yai</i>
a pounding heart	<i>sunqu phatatahay</i> <i>son-ko p-hah-tah-tah-tai</i>

If you're on the trail and start to notice symptoms, try to move to a lower altitude immediately. Glucose tablets may also help. Chewing coca leaves, *kuka matu*, *koo-kah mah-too*, is a local remedy that Andeans have used for centuries. If you can't bring yourself to do that, coca leaf tea, *kuka mati*, *koo-kah mah-tee*, might also do the trick. If you're in a city and you experience symptoms, rest and get acclimatised – drink plenty of water – before trying any strenuous activities such as trekking, even for short day trips. Seek medical assistance if the symptoms persist.

How many hours will it take?

hai-kah oo-rihs-peen
chai-mahn chah-yanhn-chees?

Is the path open?

kee-chahs-kub-choo
nyahn kab-shahn?

Is it safe to climb this mountain?

wee-chah-nah-pahkh
ah-lyeen-choo kai or-ko?

How high is the climb?

mai-kah-mah-tahld
wee-chalun-chees-mahn?

Is there a hut up there?

chookh-lyah kahn-choo
hah-nahkhl-pee?

¿Hayk'a uraspin
chayman chayanchis?

¿Kichusqachu
nán kashan?

¿Wichanapaq
allinchu kay urqu?

¿Maykamataq
wichanchisman?

¿Chuklla kanchu
bunaqpi?



When does it get dark?

ee-mah oo-rihs-mee
too-tah-yahn?

Where can I hire mountain gear?

mai-pee-tahkh or-ko
wee-chah-nah-pahkh
ee-mah-tab-pahs
ahl-kee-lah-rui-mahn?

Where can we buy supplies?

mai-pee-tahkh ee-mai-mah-nah
kahldi-koo-nah-tah
rah-n-tee-rui-koo-mahn?

Do you have llamas?

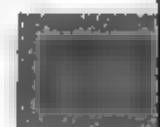
kahn-choo
lyah-mai-kec-koo-nah?

¿Ima urasmi
tutayan?

¿Maypitaq urqu
wichanapaq
imatapas
alkilarquymán?

¿Maypitaq imaymána
kagkunata
rantirquykuman?

¿Kanchu
llamaykikuna?



How much do you charge for ...?	hai-k'ab-tahn koob-rahn-kee ...?	¿Hay'atan kubrunki ...?
a day	sab-pah p'o'on-chai	sapa p'unchay
donkeys	abs-mui-kee-koon-nah-mahn-tah	asnuykikunamanta
llamas	lyah-mai-kee-koo-nah-mahn-tah	llamaykikunamanta
mules	moo-lai-kee-koo-nah-mahn-tah	mulaykikunamanta
a tent	kaht-pai-kee-mahn-tah	karpaykimanata

ON THE PATH

Could you tell me the way to ...?
mai-teen-tahn ...-mahn
reen-chees?

Does this path go to ...?
...-mahn reen-choo kai nyahñ?

Where have you come from?
mai-mahn-tah-tahkh
bah-moo-rahn-kee?

How long did it take you?
hai-k'ah p'o'on-chai-pee-tahkh
chah-yah-rah-moon-kee?

Where's the nearest village?
mai-pee-tahkh kab-shahn
lyoo-mahn-tah abs-wahn sees-pah
lyahkh-tah-kah?

Where can we spend the night?
mai-pee-tahkh
poo-nyoo-pah-koo-yoo-kui-mahn?

Can I leave some things here
for a while?
pahleb-tah rah-coo-kah-mahn-lyah
k'e-pee-koo-nah-tah
sah-ke-yoo-kui-kee-mahn kai-pee?

NANPI

¿Maynintan ...-man
rinchis?

¿...-man rinchu kay ñan?

¿Maymantataq
hamurganki?

¿Hay'a p'unchaypitaq
chayargamunki?

¿Maypitaq kashan
lliwmanta aswan sispa
llaqtqa?

¿Maypitaq
puñupakuyukuyman?

¿Paqta ratukamalla
q'ipikunata
saqiyukuykiman kaypi?

May I cross your property?

chahk-mi-kelkh keen-rai-hahn-tah
pah-sai-mahn-choo?

Can we go through here?
kai-nren-tah

poo-ree-koo-mahn-choo?

Is this water OK to drink?
ah-lyeen-choo

ook-yah-nah-pahkh kai oo-noo?

I'm lost.

cheen-kabs-kahn poo-ree-shah-nee

¿Chakraykiq
kinrayllanta pasaymanchu?

¿Kayninta
puriyku manchu?

¿Allinchu
ukyanapaq kay unu?

Chinkasqan purishani.

altitude	sab-yai	sayay
altitude sickness	soo-roo-chee	suruchi
backpack	k'e-pee	q'ipi
candle	beel-lah	bila
to climb	iree-chai/se-kai	wichay/siqay
downhill	oo-rai	uray
first-aid kit	babur-pee chou-nih-nah	hampi churana
gloves	wahn-tees	wantis
guide	poo-sabkh	pusaq
guided trek	poo-sabkh-wahn	pusaqwan puriy
hike/to hike	poo-ree	puriy
hunting	chab-koo	chaku
hut	ch'ookh-lyah	ch'uklla
lookout	k-hah-wah-nah	ghawana
map	muh-pah	mapa
mountain climbing	o-ko wee-chai	urqu wichay
pick (tool)	pee-koo	piyu
provisions (food)	ko-kow	quqaw
provisions (things)	kahldy-koo-nah	kaqkuna
rock climbing	kah-kah wee-chai	qaga wichay
rope	wahs-k-hah	waskha
signpost	oo-nahn-chah	unanchu
steep	sab-yahkh	sayaq
trek/to trek	kah-roo	karu puriy
uphill	poo-ree	wichay/hanay
to walk	whee-chai/hah-nai	puriy

**CAMPING**

Designated camp sites exist only in tourist places like Machu Picchu or Sacsayhuamán. As long as you have permission from the locals, you can pitch your tent almost anywhere.

Is there a camp site nearby?

*kahn·choo kai·pee pahm·pah
kahr·pah·pahkh?*

Can we camp here?

*kahr·pah·tah
roo·wai·koo·mahn·choo
kai·pee?*

Who owns this land?

pekh·tahkh kai chahkkh·rah?

Can I talk to him/her?

ee·mai·mahn·choo pah·wahn?

Where can I hire a tent?

*mai·pee·tahkh kahr·pah·tah
ahl·kee·lah·rui·mahn?*

Are there shower facilities?

*kahn·choo bub·nyoo
ahr·mah·koo·nah·pahkh?*

KARPA RUWAY

*¿Kanchu kaypi pampa
karpapaq?*

*¿Karpata
ruwaykumanchu
kaypi?*

¿Piqtaq kay chakra?

¿Rimaymanchu paywan?

*¿Maypitaq karpata
alkilarquyma?*

*¿Kanchu bani
armakunapaq?*

blanket

camping
camp site

firewood
hammer
hammock
knife

matches
mattress (bedding)
rope
sleeping bag
tent (pegs)

torch (flashlight)

water
water bottle

*choo·seel·kah·tah/
mahn·tah
kahm·pah·meen·too
kahr·pah·pahkh*

*pahm·pah
hyah·t'ah*

tah·kah·nah

ah·mah·kah

koo·chee·lyool

koo·choo·nah

p-hoos·poo·roo

poo·nyoo·nah

wahs·k-hah

poo·nyoo·nah

kahr·pah

(tah·kahr·poo·koo·nah)

*k'ahn·chah·nah/
leen·teer·nah*

oo·noot·yah·koo

woo·tee·lyah

oo·noot·yah·koo

*chusil·qatal
manta
kumpamintu
karpapaq
pampa
llant'a
takana
amaka
kuchillut
kuchuna
phuspuru
puñuna
waskha
puñuna
karpa
(takarpukuna)
k'anchanal
lintirna
unulyaku
wutilla
unulyaku*

PACHA/TIMPU**WEATHER**

What's the weather like?

*ee·mai·nahm pah·chah/
teem·poo kah·shahn?*

What's the forecast for tomorrow?

*ee·mai·nahm pah·chah/
teem·poo kahn·kah
pah·kah·reen?*

Today it's ...

*...shahn koo·nahm
p'oон·chai
chee·ree
roo·p-hah
seen·chee wai·rah*

*...shan kunan
p'unchay,
chiri
rupha
sinchi wayra*

It's raining heavily.

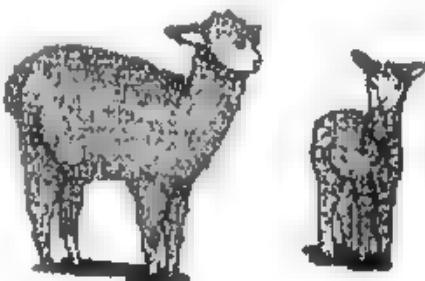
nee-shoo-tahn pah-rab-shahn

It's raining lightly.

pee-see-yah-tahn pah-rab-shahn

It's flooding.

iyok-lyah-shahn-mee



cloud

dew

drizzle

dry season

fog/mist

frost

glacier

hail

hot

ice

lightning

rain

rainy season

shade

snow

storm

sun

sunny

thunder

warm

wind

windy

Nishutan parashan.

Pisillatan parashan.

Lluqllashanmi.

*p boo-yoo
ch-booyah
ee-p-hoo
ch'ah-kee mee-tah
pah-chah p hoo-yoo
kab-sahl k-hoo-pah
ree-Cee
cheek-chee
roo-p-hoo
ch hoo-lyoon-koo
ee-huh-pahl
lyeef-lyee
pah-rah
pah-rai mee-tah
iyabn-t-hoo
ree-Cee
iyokh-lyah pah-rab
een-tee
roo-p-hah
k-habkh-yah
toom-pah-lyah-tah
roo-p-hah
wai-rah
seen-chee wai-rah*

*phuyu
chhulla
iphu
ch'aki mita
pacha phuyu
qasalghupa
rit'i
chikchi
rupha
chhullunku
illapal
lliphlli
para
paray mita
llanbu
rit'i
lluqlla para
inti
rupha
qhaqya
tumpallata
rupha
wayra
sinchi wayra*

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

cave	<i>mab-ch'ai</i>
cliff	<i>kab-kaah</i>
earthquake	<i>pah-chah koo-yui</i>
forest	<i>mahly-kee mahly-kee</i>
gap	<i>k'ekkh-lyoo</i>
high plateau	<i>poo-nah/sahlykah</i>
hill	<i>or-ko-chah/mo-ko</i>
hot spring	<i>k'o-nee poak-yoo</i>
hot valley	<i>yaonkah</i>
lake	<i>ko-chah</i>
mountain	<i>orko</i>
mountain path	<i>or-ko-pee nvalnu</i>
pass (narrow)	<i>kab-sah</i>
peak	<i>or-kohk poon-tahn</i>
ravine	<i>wai-k'o</i>
river	<i>mah-yoo</i>
sea	<i>ko-chah-mah-mah</i>
snow line	<i>ree-Cee se-ke</i>
stone/rock	<i>roo-meel wahirk'ah</i>
volcano	<i>nee-nah p-hokh-chekh</i>
waterfall	<i>or-ko</i> <i>p-habkh-chah/p-how-chee</i>

PACHA SUTIKUNA

<i>mach'ay</i>
<i>qaga</i>
<i>pacha kuyu</i>
<i>mallki mallki</i>
<i>kikllu</i>
<i>puna/sallqa</i>
<i>urquchalmuqu</i>
<i>quiiri pukyu</i>
<i>yunka</i>
<i>qucha</i>
<i>urqu</i>
<i>urqupi ñan</i>
<i>q'asa</i>
<i>urquq puntan</i>
<i>wayqu</i>
<i>maya</i>
<i>quechamama</i>
<i>rit'i siqt</i>
<i>rumil/wank'a</i>
<i>nina phuqchiq</i>
<i>urqu</i>
<i>phaqcha/phawchi</i>



FAUNA

What animal is that?

ee-mah ah-nee-mahl-tahkh chay?

IMAYMANA ANIMALKUNA

Jma animaltaq chay?

Domestic Creatures

alpaca	ahl-pah-kaah
cat	mee-seel mee-chee
dog	ahl-koh-lah-ko
donkey	ahs-noo
goat	kow-rah
horse	kah-wah-lyoo
guanaco (like a llama)	wah-nah-koo
llama	hyah-mah
mule	moo-lah
ox	too-roo
pig	k-hoo-chee
sheep	ook-yah/oo-wee-bah

Birds

Andean flamingo	pah-tee-wah-nah
Andean songbird	poo-kui poo-kui
condor	koon-toor
wild duck	choo-lyoo mah-yoo
eagle	ahn-kah
falcon/hawk	wah-mahn
hummingbird	(ko-ree) k'en-tee
owl	too-kool-hoo-koo
partridge	yoo-t-hoot-lyoo-t-hoo
rooster	k'ahn-kah
seagull	kely-wah/kyoo-lyah/ kely-wai-too
sparrowhawk	ahn-kah/wah-mahn
turtledove	kooty-koo
vulture	soo-we-k'ah-rah
woodpecker	hah-k'ab-kh-lyoo

IMAYMANA ANIMALKUNA

Jma animaltaq chay?

Uywakuna

alpaka	alpaka
misitmichi	misitmichi
alqu'allqu	alqu'allqu
asnu	asnu
kawra	kawra
kawallu	kawallu
wanaku	wanaku
llama	llama
mula	mula
turu	turu
khuchi	khuchi
ukyaluwiba	ukyaluwiba

Pisqukuna

pariwana	pariwana
pukuy pukuy	pukuy pukuy
kuntur	kuntur
chullu mayu	chullu mayu
anka	anka
waman	waman
(quri) q'inti	(quri) q'inti
tukulu/buku	tukulu/buku
yuthus/luthu	yuthus/luthu
k'anka	k'anka
qillwa/qiwalla	qillwa/qiwalla
qillwaytu	qillwaytu
ankahuaman	ankahuaman
kullku	kullku
suwiq'ara	suwiq'ara
hak'akllu	hak'akllu

Wildlife

armadillo	armadillo
bear	bear
deer	deer
fish	fish
tox	tox
frog	frog
game (animals)	game (animals)
leech	leech
lizard	lizard
monkey	monkey
mountain lion	mountain lion
snake	snake
spider	spider
trout	trout
turtle	turtle
vicuña (like a llama)	vicuña (like a llama)
viscacha (rodent)	viscacha (rodent)
wildcat	wildcat
wild pig	wild pig

Insects

bee	lah-chee-wah
butterfly	peely-peen-too
cockroach	koo-kah-rab-chah
dung beetle	ah-kah-tahn-kah
flea	pee-kee
fly	ch'oos-pee
louse/lice	oo-sah/oo-sah-koo-nah
mosquito	k-he-te (ch'oos-pee)

Salqa Animalkuna

keer-keer-choo	kirkinchu
oo-koo-koo	ukuku
tab-roo-kah	taruka
chahly-wah	challwa
ah-tokh	atuq
halim-p'ab-too	bamp'atu
chah-koo-uah-pahkh	chakunapaq
ah-nee-mahl-koo-nah	animalkuna
yah-waht ch'on-kahkh	yawar ch'unqaq
soo-koo-lyoo-koo/	sukullukul
kah-rai-wah	garaywa
koo-see-lyoo	kusillu
poo-mah	puma
mah-ch'ahkh-wai/	mach'aqwatl
ah-mah-roo	amaru
ah-rab-nyah;	anina;
koo-see-koo-see	kusi-kusi
troo-chah	trucha
chah-rab-pah	charapa
wee-k'oo-nyah	wik'uña
wees-k'ab-chah	wisk'acha
os-k-ho-lyoo	usq'ullu
see-wai-roo	siwayru
	Kuru
lachiwa	lachiwa
pillpintu	pillpintu
kukaracha	kukaracha
aka tanga	aka tanga
piki	piki
ch'uspi	ch'uspi
usatusakuna	usatusakuna
qhiti (ch'uspi)	qhiti (ch'uspi)

THE LEGEND OF THE INCAS

At the beginning of time, near Lake Titicaca high in the Peruvian Andes, in a place known as Paqariqtampu, pah·kah·reh·tahm·poo, there appeared four brothers and four sisters, who were all children of the Sun, the highest of deities. The Sun charged these brothers and sisters with teaching humankind the principles of civilization, truth and justice. For this purpose, he gave them a golden staff, with which they were to seek out the ideal site to found an empire. They would know this site when the staff was swallowed up completely by the earth, upon striking the ground.



The brothers and sisters began their search for an empire by first organising the people living around Paqariqtampu into *ayllus*, ai·lyoos, or communities. They taught the people to cultivate the land, weave fibres and build houses; about laws, wars and the religion of the Sun. After this, everyone departed in search of their promised land, and *Manqu Khapaq*, mahn·ko k-hah·pahkh, and *Mama Uqllu*, mah·mah okh·lyo, the principal figures of the divine family, struck the ground every day with the magic staff. Finally, they arrived near a hill called Wanakawri, wah·nah·kow·ree, where, with the first strike, the golden staff disappeared. *Manqu Khapaq* and *Mama Uqllu* decided to establish the city of Qusqu, kos·ko, or 'Cuzco', which became the centre of their empire, Tawantinsuyu, tah·wahn·teen·soo·yoo, meaning 'four parts or regions (of the empire)'.

FLORA & AGRICULTURE

Trees, Plants & Flowers

What ... is that?

tree
plant
flower

agave (aloe)
broom (bush)
cactus

cactus fruit
coca
eucalyptus
medlar
mountain grass
nettle
pine
quingual

(Andean tree)

scrub
thorn/spine
torora reed
white poplar
wild cherry tree

Herbs & Crops

beans
cabbage
coriander (*cilantro*)
corn
fava beans
flower

MALLKI MALLKIPAS CHAKRA RURUPAS

Sach'akunapas Yurakunapas

er-mah ... chai?

sah-ch'ab-tahkh
yoo-rah-tahkh
t'ee-leh-tahkh

pahleb-pah
t'ibn-kahr
k'abkh-lyah/
ah-nyah-palm-koo
too-nahs
koo-kah
yoo-kah-teekh-too
wees-wee-roo
ee-chi-hoo
kee-sah/k'oo-rah
pee-noo
keen-wahl

ch'ab-p hrah
kees-kah
t'oo-too-rah
kees-wahr
kah-poo-lee

elma ... chay?
sach'ataq
yurataq
tikataq

paqpa
tanqar
k'aklla/
anapanku
tunas
kuka
yukaliptu
wiswiru
ichbu
kisalk'ura
pinu
kinwal

ch'aphra
kiska
t'utura
kiswar
kapuli

Qurakunapis, Rurukunapis

ahl-weer-hahs
koo-lees
koo-lahn-troo
sah-tah
bab-wahs
t'ec-kah/wai-tah

alwirhas
kulis
kulandru
sara
hawas
tikalwayta

TREKKING

garlic	<i>ah-hoos</i>
<i>huacatuy</i>	<i>wah-kub-tai</i>
(aromatic herb)	
<i>kiwicha</i> (grain)	<i>kee-wee-chah</i>
leaf	<i>rah-p-hee/rah-p'ah</i>
lemon tree	<i>lee-moon sah-ch'ah</i>
jupine	<i>tahr-wee</i>
<i>mashua</i> (local tuber)	<i>ah-nyool/muhss-wah</i>
<i>oca</i> (tuber)	<i>o-kah</i>
onion	<i>see-wee-lyah</i>
orange tree	<i>lah-rahn-hah sub-ch'ah</i>
orchard	<i>moo-yah</i>
papaya (highland)	<i>pah-pah-yah</i>
parsley	<i>pee-ree-heel</i>
peas	<i>ahl-weer-hahs</i>
potatoes	<i>pah-pah</i>
quinoa	<i>kyoo-nah/kyoo-nyah</i>
tree	<i>mably-kee</i>
wheat	<i>tree-yoo</i>
<i>yacón</i> (tuber)	<i>yah-kom/yah-koo</i>

<i>abus</i>	<i>wakatay</i>
<i>kiwicha</i>	
<i>raphistrap'a</i>	
<i>limun sach'a</i>	
<i>tarwi</i>	
<i>anulmaswa</i>	
<i>uga</i>	
<i>siwilla</i>	
<i>laranha sach'a</i>	
<i>muya</i>	
<i>papaya</i>	
<i>piribil</i>	
<i>alvirhas</i>	
<i>papa</i>	
<i>kiwna/kiwña</i>	
<i>mallki</i>	
<i>triyu</i>	
<i>llaqum/vaku</i>	

Use Quechua for building a rapport with market vendors.

LOOKING FOR ...

Where's a/the nearest ...? mai-peetahkh ... kahn?

bank
market
music shop
pharmacy
shoe shop
shop

Where can I
buy (a) ...?
book
clothes
handicrafts

souvenirs

Where can I get a haircut?
mai-peh-tahkh chook-chut-tah
roo-tee-hee-koo-ruh-mahn?

MAKING A PURCHASE

I'd like to buy ...

moo-nah-mahn

I'm just looking.

k-hah-wah-lyahu
k-hah-wah-shah-ni

Can you write down the price?

chah-neen-tah
kel-kahn-kee-mabu-choo

... MASKHAY
Maypitaq ... kan?

*qulqi wasi
ghatu
musika tinda
hampiyug wasi
sapatu tinda
tinda*

*¿Maypitaq ...
rantirquymán?
liwrukuñata
p'achakuñata
artisaniyakuñata

tukuy rikch'aq
imaymanakuñata*

Maypitaq chukchayta rutuchikurquymani

RANTIY

*...-la rantiytan
munayman.*

*Qhawayllan
qbawashani.*

*Chaninta
qilqankimanchu?*

Can I look at it?

kah-wai-kui-mahn-choo?

Do you have any others?

hokh-koo-nah

kah-poo-soon-kee-choo?

I don't like it.

mah-nahn kai-tah

moo-nahn-nee-choo

OK, I'll buy it.

ah-lyeen-mee chah-tah

ah-pah-koo-sahkh/t

rah-n-tec-sabikh

How much is it all together?

hai-kahn lyoo-neen-koo?

Could I have a receipt please?

ree-see-woo-tah

ko-wahn-kee-mahn-choo?

I want to exchange this.

kai-tah kahn-bee-yai-tah

moo-nahn-nee

It's faulty.

mah-nahn kai ah-lyeen-choo

I'd like my money back.

kol-keetah koo-tee-chee-poo-wai

Qhawaykuymanchu?

Huqkuna
kapusunkichu?

Manan kayta
munanichu.

Allinmi, chayta
apakusaqrantisaq.

Haykan lluminku?

Risiwuta
quwankimanchu?

Kayta kambiyayta
munani.

Manan kay allinchu.

Qulqiytu kutichipuway.

THEY MAY SAY ...

yow (tai-tah reen-goo; mah-mah reen-gah)!

Listen (Sir/Madam)!

ee-mah-lyah-tah-pahs rahn-tee-wai, tai-tai/mah-mai
Please buy something from me, Sir/Madam.

hai-k'ah-tahn moo-nahn-kee?

How much/many do you want?

chah-ween-tah pee-see-yah-chee-salikh rec-kee
I'll lower the price for you.

BARGAINING

Bargaining is a widespread practice in Latin America, especially in Peru. You can bargain for just about anything, except perhaps your bill at a fine restaurant or the cost of something at a department store. You'll definitely be expected to bargain with street or market sellers.

How much is this?

hai-k'ah-tahkh chai?

Really?

che-kahkh-choo?

The price is too high.

seen-chee chah-nee-yokh-mee chai

It's too much for me.

mah-nahn kol-kay
ai-pah-wahn-choo

Can you lower the price?

chah-nee-tah

pee-see-yah-cheen-kee-mahn-choo
oo-rah-kah-cheen-kee-mahn-choo?

Do you have something cheaper?

mah-nah abu-chah chah-nee-yokh
ee-mah-lyai-kee-pahs

kah-poo-soon-kee-choo?

Is that your final price?

chai-choo chah-nee rec-kee?

I'll give you ...

...-tah koy-koo-sai-kee

SOUVENIRS

baskets

ai-sah-nah-koo-nah/

p'ookh-too-koo-nah/

kah-nahs-tah-koo-nah

ahr-tee-sah-nee-yah-koo-nah
ee-lyah/oo-mee-nyah

aysanakuna
piuktukuna
kanastukuna
artisaniyakuna
illatumiña

CHANINTA PISIYACHY

Haykataq chay?

Chiqaqchu?

Sinchi chaniyuqmi chay.

Manan gulqiy
aypawanchu.

Chaninta
pisiyachinkimanchu
uraykachinkimanchu?

Mana ancha chaniyuq
imallaykipas
kapusunkichu?

Chaychu chanin riki?

...-ta quykusayki.

IMAYMANAKUNA RANTINAPAQ

mas ks	oo-yah-tee-koo-nah
musical instruments	moo-see-leah
pottery	wah-kah-chee-nah-koo-nah
shel l souvenirs	rabkh-cheet/k'ahkh-tah
	ch'oo-roo-mahn-tah
tapestries	roo-wahs-kah
wood carvings	ee-ntah-mai-nah-koo-nah
	ce-ke-koo-nah
	koo-lyoo-mahn-tah
woven textiles	roo-wahs-kah
	reekh-ch'ay
	ah-wai-koo-nah

CLOTHING

bag	wah-yah-kah
belt (Andean)	choon-pie
blanket	kah-tah/choo-seel
boots	boo-tahs
cap (Andean)	ch'oo-lyoo
dress	p'ab-chah
handbag	ch'oo-s-pah
hat	soom-ree-too
jacket	sah-koo
jeans	pahn-tah-loon
jersey (sweater)	choom-pah
poncho	poon-choo
purse	ch'oo-s-pah
scarf	chah-lee-nah
shawl	hyekh-lyah
shirt	kah-mee-sah
shoes	sah-pah-too-koo-nah
skirt	poo-lyee-rah
socks	mee-dyahs
T-shirt	oon-k-hoo/
	kah-mee-see-tah

uyatikuna	
musika	
waqachinakuna	
raqchik'akra	
churumanta	
ruwasqa	
imamaynakuna	
tiqikuna	
kullumanta	
ruwasqa	
rikch'ay	
awaykuna	

P'ACHA

wayaga	
chumpi	
gatalchusit	
buras	
ch'ullu	
p'acha	
ch'uspa	
sumriru	
saku	
pantalun	
chumpa	
punchu	
ch'uspa	
chulina	
lliklla	
kamisa	
sapatukuna	
pullira	
midyas	
unkhus	
kamisita	

Can I try it on?

choo-rab-kui-koo-mahn-choo
ehai-tah?

It doesn't fit.

mahn-nahn sah-yai-nee-choo

¿Churukuykumanchu
chayta?

Manan sayayniychu.

It's too ...

big
large
long
small
short
tight

kai-kah ...-meel-n

bab-toon
seen-chee bab-toon
wahs-k'ah
boo-chui
teen-kool/tabkh-sah
k'ees-keeKayga ...-mil-n.
batun
sinchi batun
waska
huchuy
tinkultakesa
k'iski**MATERIALS**

bamboo	to-ko-rolo-kos
bone	too-lyoo
ceramic	rahkh-cheet/k'abkh-rah
clay	hyahm-k'ee/hyeen-k'ee
cotton	oot-k-hoo
handmade	mah-kee-wahn
	roo-wahs-kah
fabric	hyee-kah/ab-wah
glass	kes-pee
gold	ko-ree
horn	wahkh-rah
leather	knah-rah
metal	ahm-tah/tee-tee
plastic	plahs-tee-koo
reed	so-kost/k'oort-koor
silver	kol-ke
stainless steel	ah-sec-roo
stone	roo-mee
straw	ee-ch-hoo
thread	k'ai-too
wood	k'oo-lyoo
wool	meety-mah/meely-wah

IMATAPAS RUWANAPAQ

tuqurul/suquus	
tullu	
raqchik'akra	
llank'llink'i	
utkhu	
makiwan	
ruwasqa	
llikalawa	
qispi	
quri	
waqra	
qara	
anta/titi	
plastiku	
suqus/k'urkur	
qulqi	
asiru	
rumi	
ichhu	
q'aytu	
k'ullu	
millma/millwa	

COLOURS

black	yah-nah
blue	uh-n-kahs-lah-sool
brown	ch'oon-peo
colour	lyem-peel-koo-loot/
	tooty-peo
green	k'o-mer
grey	a-kel-ch'ekh-cheet-tee-tee
orange	wee-lah-peo
pink	pahn-tee;
	lyahn-k-hah poo-kah
purple	koo-lyee/moo-rah-roo
red	poo-kah
white	yoo-rah-kah
yellow	k'e-lyoo

LLIMP'IKUNA

yana
angaslasul
ch'umpi
llimp'ikuluri
tullpi
q'umir
uqilchiqchihiti
wilapi
panti;
llanqha puka
kullimuraru
puka
zurraq
qillu

TOILETRIES

comb	nyahkh-ch'ah	ñaqch'a
razor	soon-k-bah roo-too-nah/	sunkha rutunah
	k'ee-soo-nah	k'isuna
shampoo	chahm-poo	champu
soap	hah-woon	hawun
tissues	sen-kah pee-chah-nah	singa pichana
toothbrush	kee-roo k-he-too-nah	kiru qhituna

SUMAQYACHIQKUNA

nyahkh-ch'ah	ñaqch'a
soon-k-bah roo-too-nah/	sunkha rutunah
k'ee-soo-nah	k'isuna
chahm-poo	champu
hah-woon	hawun
sen-kah pee-chah-nah	singa pichana
kee-roo k-he-too-nah	kiru qhituna

FOR THE BABY

baby powder	wah-wah-pahkh tabl-koo	wawapaq talku
bib	bah-bee-roo	babiru
bottle	bee-bee-roon	bibirun
nappies/diapers	ah-kah-wab-rah/	akawara/
	wahl-fah-nah	walt'ana
dummy/pacifier	nyoo-nyoo-nah	ñuñuna
teat	nyoo-nyoo	ñuñu

WAWACHAPAQ

wah-wah-pahkh tabl-koo	wawapaq talku
bah-bee-roo	babiru
bee-bee-roon	bibirun
ah-kah-wab-rah/	akawara/
wahl-fah-nah	walt'ana
nyoo-nyoo-nah	ñuñuna
nyoo-nyoo	ñuñu

WOOLLY LOGIC

In the Andes, several wool-producing animals have been domesticated and are clipped for their wool. These include alpacas (*alpaka*, ahl-pah-kah), guanacos (*wanaku*, wah-nah-koo), sheep (*ukya/uwiha*, ook-yah/oo-wee-hah) and llamas (*llama*, lyah-mah). The alpaca-like vicuña (*wik'uña*, wee-k'oo-nyah), an undomesticated species, was once hunted for its wool, but it's now considered endangered. No matter what its source, the word for wool in Quechua is *millma*, meely-mah, or its variant, *millwa*, meely-wah.

Wool can be used to make a range of clothing and accessories which traditionally exhibit a variety of regional motifs (*pallay*, pah-lyai). Common designs include coca and potato flowers, llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, mountains, cacti, the Inca figure, masks, patterns of multi-coloured lines, birds, and silhouettes of towns and people working or socialising.

SMOKING

Smoking is much more common among men than women; traditionally, it's unacceptable for women to smoke. As times have changed, some women have taken it up, especially the *hampiq*, *hahm-pekh*, or folk healers. You should ask if it's OK to light up when in close proximity to others.

Do you sell cigarettes here?

see-yah-roo-koo-nah-tah
been-deen-ke-choo?

Do you smoke?

pee-tahn-ke-choo kahn?

Do you have a light?

foos-poo-rni-kee kah-nu-choo?

Do you mind if I smoke?

pee-tai-mahn-choo kai-peo?

Please don't smoke.

ah-lyee-choo ah-mah pee-tai-choo

PITAY

Siyanukunata
bindinkichu?

Pitankichu qan?

Phuspuruyki kanchu?

Pitaymanchu kaypi?

Allichu ama pitaychu.

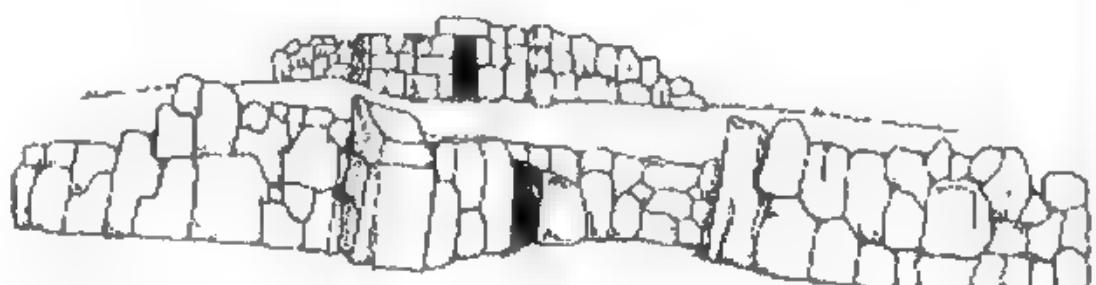
cigarettes	see-yah-roo
cigars	bab-toon ch'oom-pee
lighter	see-yah-roo nee-nah rah-tah-chee-nah; k'ahn-chah-chah-nah
matches	foos-poo-roo
tobacco	tauh-mah-koo

SIZES & COMPARISONS

a little bit	pee-see-hah-tah/ toom-pah-hah-tah
also	...-pees/-palis
big	bab-toon
enough	chai-hah-nyah
heavy	hyah-sahkh
light	ch-hah-lyah
little (amount)	pee-see/toom-pah
many	ahs-kah-hah/ch-bee-kah
more	ahs-wahn
small	hoo-chui
too much/ many	ahs-k-bah ah-s-k-bah; ch-bee-kah ch-bee-kah

**SAYAYKUNAPAS
TINKUCHIKUYKUNAPAS**

pisillati/	tumpallata
...-pis/-pas	batun
batun	chayllana
chayllana	llasaq
llasaq	chhalla
chhalla	pisiltumpa
pisiltumpa	askhalchhika
askhalchhika	aswan
aswan	huchuy
huchuy	askha askha;
askha askha;	chhika chhika



A great variety of dishes and cuisine is available throughout the Andes. In most restaurants, staff will speak Spanish, so Quechua will be more useful for visits to local markets, fairs, festivals and small restaurants.

THROUGH THE DAY**P'UNCHAYNINTIN**

Since rural Andeans rise with the sun, breakfast may be as early as five or six o'clock in the morning. Lunch, the biggest meal of the day, is at midday, while dinner is around six in the evening. Bedtime is generally at nightfall. This routine varies for festivals and holidays, when everyone has a chance to party.

breakfast	mab-tee; oo-noo k'o-nyee	mati; unu quñi
lunch	ahl-moo-sai/mee-k-hui	almusay/mikhuy
dinner	too-tah nice-k-hui; see-nah	tuta mikhuy; sina

**SPECIAL DIETS****QHALI KAYPAQ MIKHUYKUNA**

Meat is an integral part of the Andean diet, even though it may be served in small quantities. You won't find vegetarian meals in small rural restaurants or when staying at someone's home.

Does this dish have meat in it?

ai-chah-yohkh-choo kai
mee-k-hoo-nah?

¿Aychayuqchu kay
mikhuna?

Can I get this without meat?

mab-nah ai-chah-yohkh-tah
kah-rai-koo-wahn-kee-mabn-choo
kar-tah?

¿Mana aychayuqta
garaykuwankimanchu
kayta?

I don't eat meat.

*mah-nahn ai-chab-tah
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo*

I don't eat chicken or fish.

*mah-nahn wably-pah ai-chab-tah,
chably-wah ai-chab-tah
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo*

I can't eat dairy products.

*mah-nah lee-chee-mahn-tah
roo-wahs-kah
mee-k-hui-koo-nah-tah
mee-k-bui-tah ah-tee-nee-choo*

Does it contain egg?

roon-too-yobkh-choo kai-kah?

I'm allergic to (peanuts).

*mah-nahn (mah-nee)-tah
mee-k-hoo-nee-choo.
ah-leer-hee-koon kah-nee*

*Manan aychata
mikhunichu.*

*Manan wallpa aychata,
challwa aychata
mikhunichu.*

*Manan lichimanta
ruwasqa
mikhuykunata
mikhuyta atinichu.*

Runtiyuqchu kayqa?

*Manan (mani)-ta
mikhunichu.
Alirkikun kani.*

Could you recommend something?

*ee-mah-tah-tahkh
mee-k-hoo-ruu-mahn?*

Is there any salad?

*een-sah-lab-dah kabn-choo?
I'll have what they're having.*

*pai-koo-nah
mee-k-hoo-shahn-koo-tah
no-kub-pahs moo-nah-nee*

What's in that dish?

*ee-mah-yokh-innee chai
mee-k-hoo-nah?*

*Imutataq
mikhurquymam?*

Insalada kanchu?

*Paykuna
mikhushankuta
nuqapas munani.*

*Imayuqmi chay
mikhuna?*



EATING OUT

MIKHUNA WASIPIPAS KARPAPIPAS MIKHUY

Eating out in rural areas means eating communally outdoors during festivals, fairs or Sunday market days. Local dishes are easily found in *chicherías*, or *chicha* bars – *aqua wasikuna, ab-khah wah-see-koo-nah* – and *picanterías*, inexpensive restaurants specialising in spicy dishes. For particularly spicy food, try dishes labelled *arequipeña*, 'Arequipa style', or *a la criolla*, 'Creole style'.

Is there anything to eat?

*kahn-choo ee-mah-lyah-pahs
mee-k-hoo-nah-pahkh?*

Yes, there is.

ah-ree, kahn-mee

No, there isn't.

mah-nahn kahn-choo

*Kanchu imallapas
mikhunapaq?*

Ari, kanmi.

Manan kanchu.

COMPLIMENTS TO THE CHEF

I love this dish.

*kai mee-k-hoo-nah-tah
ahr-chah-tah moo-nah-nee*

I'm satisfied/full.

sahkh-sahis-kah kah-nee

We love the local cuisine.

*kai lyahkh-tah-pee
mee-k-hoo-nah-tah
seen-chee-tah moo-nai-koo*

That was delicious!

soo mahkh mee-k-hoo-nahl

You're an excellent cook.

*koo-sah wai-k'okh-mee
kahn-kee*

*Kay mikhunata
anchata munani.*

Saksasqa kani.

*Kay llactapi
mikhunata
sinchita munayku.*

iSumaq mikhunat

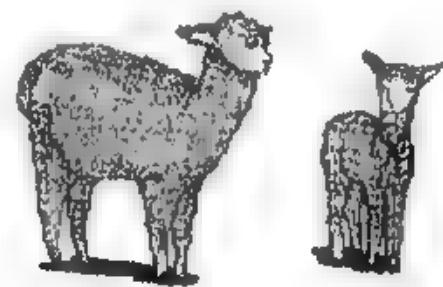
*Kusa wayk'uqmi
kanki.*

I want cold/hot water please.

ah-lyee-choo chee-reel/ki-o-nyee
oo-noo-tah moo-nab-nee

May I have some more please?

ah-lyee-choo
yah-pah-yoo-wahn-kee-mahn



Please give
me a/an/the ...

ashtray
bill
cup

fork
knife
plate
pot
spoon
water

to boil
boiled
bread (stale)
clean (things)
clean (water)
cold
to cook
cooked

ah-lyee-choo ...-tah
ko-wai
oosh-pah choo-muh-tah
kween-tah
sui-k'ool
chui-k'oo-chah/
poo-koo

tee-ner-roor
koo-chee-lyoo
p'oo-koot/p'oo-koo-chah
mahn-kah
koo-chah-rah
oo-nooyah-koo

t'eem-poo-chee
t'eem-poos-kah
choo-choo t'ahn-tah
leem-pee-yool/lui-loo
ch'oo-yah
chee-ree
wai-k'ti
chah-yahs-kah

Allichu chirilq'uni
unuta munani.

Allichu
yapayuwankiman.

Allichu ...-ta
quway.

ushpa churana
kwinta
suyk'ut
chuyk'uchal
puku
tinirur
kuchillu
p'uku/pukucha
manka
kuchara
unulyaku

timpuchiy
timpusqa
chuchu t'anta
limpiyu/luylu
ch'uya
chiri
wayk'uy
chayasqa

dirty
flesh (vegetables)
greasy/fatty
to heat
hot (temperature)
increase/addition
meat
raw
to salt
salty
sour
spicy
stale/spoiled
sweet

to sweeten
tart
to taste
thick
watery

k-be-lyeek/k hairkah
lyan-lyah
wee-rah-sah-pah
k'o-nyee-chee
k'o-nyee
yah-pah
(see-k'ah) ai-clah
bahn-kool/chab-wah
kah-chee-chai
kah-chee-sah-pah
p'os-ko
bab-yah
mah-k'ah
mees-k'ee
mees-k'ee-chee
k-babkk-teethyo-ke
mah-lyee
t-bab-kah
yah-koo-sah-pah

ghilli/kbarka
llanlla
wirasapa
q'unichiy
q'uni
yapa
(siq'a) aycha
banku/chawa
kachichay
kachisapa
p'usqu
baya
maq'a
misk'i
misk'ichiy
qhaqtu/llugi
malliy
thaka
yakusapa

ANDEAN COOK OUTS

In many rural regions, midday meals for special occasions and celebrations are still prepared in a cooking pit, or *pachamanka*, pah-chah-mahn-kah. A hole is dug and a small 'house' of stones constructed over it. A fire is built inside the 'house', heating the stones until they're white-hot, at which point they're tumbled into the hole. Meats, tubers, vegetables, tamales (meat parcels), grains and herbs are sandwiched between the layers of hot rock. Finally, the oven is sealed shut with herbs and large leaves to keep soil from falling through into the food, and covered with earth to seal in the heat until it's cooked to perfection. Meals are served sitting in a circle on the ground and are eaten as finger food.

ANDEAN STAPLE DISHES

LLAQTANCHISPA MIKHUNAN

These are typical dishes that tend to be served every day, with little variation. Each region has its specialities but some dishes are common throughout the Andes:

chokh·lyo wa:k'oo chugllu wayk'u

corn on the cob – available from March through to May, it's boiled and served with a kind of unripened cheese

choo·pee chupi

soup made from a variety of regional ingredients

ch'oo·nyoo ch'uñu

dried potatoes, *ch'arki*, *ch'ahr·kee*, and dried meat – similar to jerky – prepared with aromatic herbs

hah·k'oo/mahch·kah hak'u/machka

a flour made of any of a variety of grains (wheat, barley, quinoa or *cañihua*; or dried beans or peas)

hahn·k'ah/hahn·kah/ hank'a/hamka/kamcha

kahn·chah

popcorn made from large kernels and served with a dry, cheddar-like cheese. The corn is toasted – or 'popped' – inside a *k'allana*, *k'ah·lyah·nah*, a low, open clay pot, and is put inside a clay oven known as a *q'uncha*, *k'on·chah*, or *tullpa*, *tooly·pah*.

moo·tee mut'i

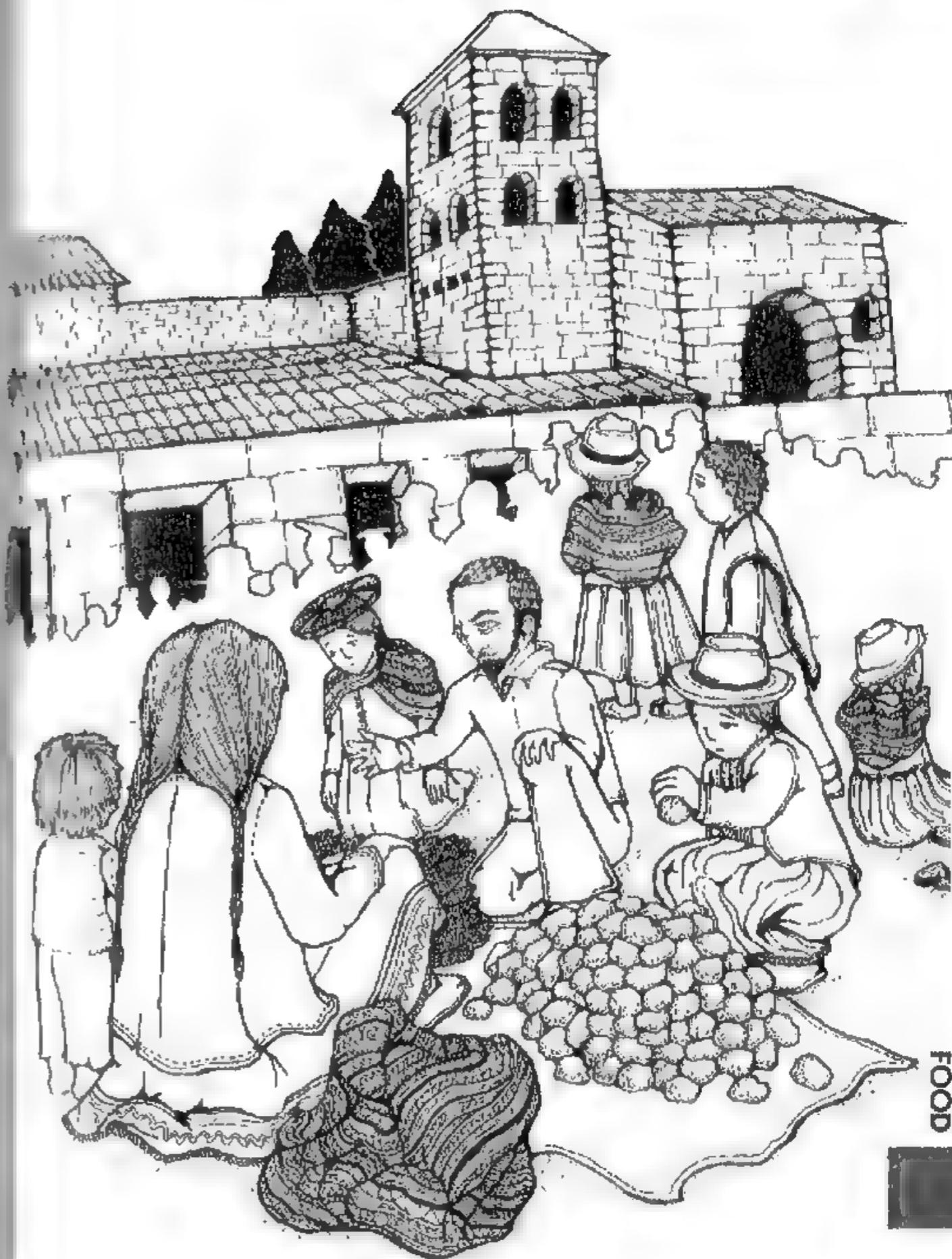
dried corn kernels, boiled. A part of every corn harvest is set aside for drying, to be added to soup or ground into flour.

oo·choo koo·tah uchu kuta

hot pepper paste, that accompanies varieties of tuber

p-hoos·poo/poos·poo phuspu/puspu

dried beans (though can be fresh in season) reconstituted by boiling. All boiled foods are prepared in a clay pot known as a *manka*, *mahn·kah*



**REGIONAL
SPECIALITIES****WAKIN LLAQTAKUNAQ
MIKHUNAN**

Note the Spanish influence in the names of many dishes.

Argentina

em·pah·nah·dahs *empanadas* (Spanish)
puff pastries filled with minced meat and spices and other ingredients served with *ruqru*, *rokh·roo*, a stew

Bolivia

ch'oo nyoo *ch'uñu*
freeze-dried potatoes, soaked overnight and then boiled to accompany main dishes

em·pah·nah·dahs *empanadas salteñas* (Spanish)

sahl·te·nyahs a type of meat pie

hahly·pah·wai·kah *hallpawayka*
sauce made from tomatoes, fresh peppers and herbs

pe·kah·nah *pecana* (Spanish)
traditional Christmas dish of beef or veal cooked in wine and herbs

pee·ke mah·cho *pique macho* (Spanish)
beef grilled with hot peppers, chopped potatoes and onions and served with fried potatoes and gravy, or with *sagta de pollo*

sahkh·tah de po·lyo *sagta de pollo*
chicken stew with peppers and onions

seel·pahn·cho *silpancho cochabambino*
co·chah·bahm·bee·no
meat and egg dish covered with hot sauce

teem·poo *timpu*
lamb stew

troo·chah *trucha*
trout, a Lake Titicaca speciality

toon·tah *tunta*
a type of freeze-dried potato, paler than the *ch'uñu*

Colombia

hoo·meen·t'ah *humint'a*
pork, vegetable and rice tamale, wrapped in banana leaves and steamed

ko·wee *quwi*
grilled guinea pig

Ecuador

cahl·do de pah·tahs *caldo de patas* (Spanish)
soup made with cow hooves

se·vee·che de coh·mah·ron *ceviche de camarón*
a type of shrimp cocktail (Spanish)

free·tah·dah *fritada* (Spanish)
small pieces of fried pork, served with *muti*, fried bananas, potatoes and hot peppers

lyah·peen·gah·choo *llapingachu*
potato-based dish, like a potato pancake

la·cro de pah·pah *locro de papa*
potato and cheese soup

po·lyo seen po·lyo *pollo sin pollo* (Spanish)
'chicken without chicken', a vegetarian dish common to Quito, Otavalo and Baños

se·co de chee·vo *seco de chivo* (Spanish)
goat stew served with rice

Peru

Ancash

hah·kah chahs·kee *haka chaski*
guinea pig soup

pah·pah chahs·kee *papa chaski*
potato soup made with milk and cottage cheese

pe·cahn cahl·do *pecán caldo* (Spanish)
lamb's head broth

roo·roo hee·lyee *ruru hilli*
fruit punch made with local seasonal fruits

wahly-pah chahs-kee	walpa chaski
chicken broth with peanuts and almonds	
yoo-kah shoo-pee	yuka shupi
low-fat soup served the morning after a late night	
Arequipa	
choo-pee de cah-mah-ro-nes	chupi de camarones
prawn soup	
pahn-kah oo-choo	panka uchu
a special form of the ever-present ground hot pepper	
ro'co-to re-ye-no	rocoto relleno (Spanish)
a variety of stuffed hot peppers	
Ayacucho	
ah-roo-woo	aruwu
meat stew (most often pork)	
chee-chah-roo	chicharu
fried shredded pork and potatoes	
kahn-kah	kanka
roast beef sauteed with onions, garlic, hot peppers and spices	
moon-doон-goo	mundungu
thick, rich soup made with beef, lamb or pork, usually including the tripe	
pah-tah-chee	patachi
thick soup made with barley and bacon	
poo-chee-roo/teem-poo	puchiru/timpu
thick soup of varying meats, tubers, legumes and rice	
poo-kah pee-kahn-tee	puka pikanti
spicy stew based on potatoes, sugar beets and peanuts, usually served on rice	
ko-wee kahn-kah	quwi karika
fried guinea pig	

Cuzco	
chee-ree oo-choo	chiri uchu
a spicy dish of fried meat and hot peppers, especially popular during the Corpus Christi festival	
lo-mo	lomo (Spanish)
fried beef prepared with onions, tomatoes, rice, potatoes, and a unique blend of seasonings	
pah-ko-chah/ahl-pah-kah ai-chah	paqucha/alpaka aycha
alpaca meat	
pe-pyah-n de kui	pepián de cuy (Spanish)
fried rabbit or guinea pig served with rice and/or boiled potatoes	
poo-chee-roo/teem-po	puchiru/timpu
soup of steak, lamb's head, bacon and raisins, often including cabbage, potatoes, chickpeas and rice	
troo-chah	trucha
trout	
Puno	
kahn-kah-choo	kankachu
roast suckling pig, veal or lamb, prepared with hot peppers, ground spices, white wine, lemon, garlic, oil and pureed papaya	
kah-rah-chee teem-poo	karachi timpu
thick fish stew made with karachi, kah-rah-chee (a fish from Lake Titicaca), muña, moo-nyah (an aromatic herb), ch'uñu, ch'oo-nyoo, garlic, onion and hot peppers	
ke-so oo-mah-chah	queso umacha
stew made with hot peppers, farmers' cheese, diced onion, milk and eggs, served over boiled potatoes	

AT THE MARKET

Where can I find the ...?

mai·pee·tahkh ... kahn?

I want to buy some ...

...tah rahn·tee·tah moo·nah·nee

QHATUPI

¿Maypitaq ... kan?

...-ta rantiyta munani.

Meat & Poultry

beef	wab·kah ai·chah
chicken	wahly·pah ai·cha
dried meat/jerky	ch'abr·kee
duck	pah·too ai·chah
eggs	roon·too
fat/grease	wee·rah
goat	kab·brah ai·chah
guinea pig	ko·wee ai·chah
lamb	oo·wee·hah ai·chah
llama	lyah·mah ai·chah
meat	ai·chah
partridge	lyoo·t-hool
pork	yoo·too ai·chah
pork rind	k-hoo·chee ai·chah
rabbit	k-hoo·chee kab·rahn
ribs	ko·wee ai·chah
tripe	wahkh·tab ai·chah
turkey	ch'oon·chool
	pah·woo ai·chah

Vegetables

cabbage	koo·lees
capsicum	pee·meen·tab
carrot	sah·noor·yah
corn kernels	wee·nyah·poo
corn (on the cob)	chokh·lyo ee·lyah·koo
fava beans	bah·wahs
garlic	ah·hoos
hot pepper	ro·ko·to/oo·choo
lettuce	lee·choo·gah

Imaymana Aychakuna

waka aycha
wallpa aycha
ch'arki
patu aycha
runtu
wira
kabra aycha
quwi aycha
uwibu aycha
llama aycha
aycha
lluthul
yutu aycha
khuchi aycha
khuchi qaran
quwi aycha
waqta aycha
ch'unchul
pawu aycha

Mikhuna Qurakuna

kulis
piminta
sanurya
wiñapu
chuqlu illaku
hawas
ahus
rugutuluchu
lichuga

onions (spring)peas
potato
pumpkin
tomatosec·wee·lyah
abl·weer·habs
pah·pah
sah·pah·lyoo
too·mah·teesiwillia
alwirbas
papa
sapallu
tumati**THE DIVINE POTATO**

Andean legend relates that when the first Inca ruler *Manqu Khapaq* and his consort *Mama Uqllu* emerged from Lake Titicaca to found their empire, the first thing their god, *Wiraqucha*, wee·rah·ka·chah, did was to teach them to plant potato fields.

Andeans name new potato varieties in creative ways to reflect their shape, flavour and texture. The popular yellow potato is known as *runtu papa*, roon·too pah·pah: *runtu* is the Quechua word for 'egg', and this potato has similar qualities to a hard-boiled egg. Other names are equally evocative, such as the *yana ñawi*, yah·nah nyah·wee, or 'black-eyed potato', and the *q'uyu tawna*, k'o·yoo tow·nah, or 'purple walking cane'. There are nearly 4000 varieties of potato to be found in its place of origin, the Andes.

Pulses, Grains & Legumes

barley	see·wah·rah
bread	t'ahb·nah
cañihua	kah·nyee·wah
dried beans	poo·roo·too
flour	bab·k'o
kiwicha	kee·wee·chah
maize (dried corn)	sab·rah
quinoa	kyoo·nyah/kyoo·nah
red and black bean	wai·roo·roo
rice	ab·roos
turnip (wild)	yoo·yoo
wheat	tree·yoo

Ch'aki Rurukuna

siward
t'anta
qañiwa
purutu
hak'u
kiwicha
sara
kiwina/kiwna
wayruru
arus
yuyu
triyu

Fruit

apple	mahn-sah-nah
avocado	pahl-tah
banana	lah-tah-noos
fruit	roo-roo
medlar (like crabapple)	nees-peet-toost
orange	wees-wee-roos
peach	lah-rubn-hah
sour cherry	doo-riths-noo
tumbo fruit	kah-poo-leel/reen-dahs teen-teen

**Dairy Products**

butter	mahn-tee-kee-lyah
cheese	kee-soo
milk	tee-chee

Spices & Condiments

chillies/hot pepper	oo-choo
cinnamon	kah-nee-lah
coriander (<i>cilantro</i>)	koo-lahn-troo
garlic	ah-hoos
honey	lah-chee-wah/ ah-nyah-kah
<i>huacatay</i> (aromatic herb)	wah-kah-tai

oil	ah-seet-ee
parsley	pee-ree-heel
pepper	pee-meen-tah
salt	kuh-chee
sauce (of tomato and hot pepper)	oo-choo koo-tah
sugar	mees-k'ee/ah-soo-kah

Ruru

mansana
palta
latanis
ruru
nispirus
wiswirus
laranha
duraznu
kapulitrindas
tintin

Lichimanta Mikhuykuna

mantikilla
kisu
lichi

Misk'ipakuna

uchu
kanila
kulantru
ahus
luchiwal
anaka
wakatay

asiti
pirihil
piminta
kachi
uchu kuta
misk'ilasukar

DRINKS**Nonalcoholic**

Every region has its typical fruit juices such as the *likwarus*, leek-wah-roos, 'fruit shakes', of Bolivia, widely available in cities. Soft drinks are rare but not impossible to find in rural areas, particularly during festivals and fairs. They're considered a great luxury for the highlanders, who usually drink herbal tea. One variety is *chicha* (aghala/aba, ab-k-hah/ah-hah, in Quechua) made from quinoa instead of corn.

chicha morada koo-lyee ah-k-hah/ah-hah *kulli aghalaha*
(made from
purple corn)

coca leaf tea	koo-kah mah-tee	kuka mati
coffee	kab-fee	kaphiy
cold water	chee-tee oo-noo/yah-koo	chiri unulyaku
corn tea (Bolivian)	ah-pee	api

(in Peru, *api* is purple cornstarch pudding)

herbal tea	ko-rab oo-noo	qura unu
hot water	k'o-nyee oo-noo/yah-koo	qu'i unulyaku
juice	bee-lyee	billi
lemonade	lee-moo-nah-rah	limunara
mineral water	woo-tee-lyah-pee oo-noo	wutillapi unu
soda/soft drink	koo-lah/gah-see-yoo-sah	kula/gasiyusa
tea ...	tee ...	tiy ...

with milk	lee-chee-yokh-tah	lichiyuqta
without milk	mauh-nah	mana
with sugar	lee-chee-yokh-tah	lichiyuqta
without sugar	mees-k'ee-yokh-tah;	misk'iyuqta
	ah-soo-kahr-nee-yokh-tah	asukarniyuqta
toasted barley tea	mah-nah	mana
water	mees-k'ee-yokh-tah;	misk'iyuqta;
	mauh-nah	mana
	ah-soo-kahr-nee-yokh-tah	asukarniyuqta
	sec-wah-rah oo-noo	swara unu
	oo-noo/yah-koo	unulyaku

UKYANAKUNA**Ukyana**

THE ANDEAN WONDER DRINK

The coca leaf has a long tradition of sacred and medicinal use in Andean cultures. It's most commonly chewed, or brewed as a tea, *kuka mati*, *koo-kah mah-tee*. The tea is prepared by pouring boiling water directly over the coca leaves, or by using coca tea bags which can be bought in any grocery store.

Coca's medicinal uses have been well documented. It's perhaps best known for its energising properties when one is hungry and tired, and for its ability to combat altitude sickness. Perhaps less well known by foreigners, but definitely appreciated by the locals, is its ability to aid digestion, cure diarrhoea and ease labour pains!

Alcoholic

Every region has its own special beers, wines and cocktails. Peru is known for *pisco*, *pees-ko*, a strong brandy distilled from grapes. *Chicha* or *aqhalaha*, *ah-k-hah/ah-hah*, is traditional corn beer, prepared and drunk throughout the Andean countries for centuries. *Singani*, *seen-gah-nee*, is a Bolivian drink made from a by-product of wine-making, mixed with lemon juice, lemon soda and ice.

beer

brandy

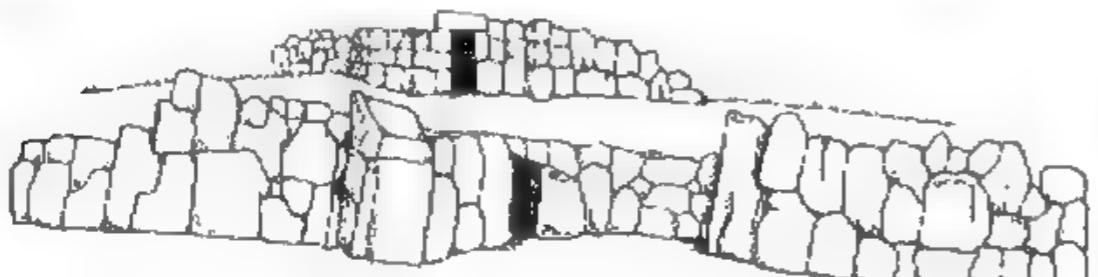
chicha (maize beer)*chicha* bar*singani*

seer-wee-sah

truh-woo

*ab-k-hah/ah-hah**ah-k-hah wah-see*

seen-gah-nee

*sirwisa**trawu**aqhalaha**aqha wasi**singani***Waqtu****QHALI KAY****HEALTH****HEALTH**

Any health care in the high, remote Andes is likely to take place with a *hampiq*, *hahm-pekh*, 'healer' (or *curanderola* (m/f) in Spanish), instead of a medical doctor. Healers use traditional folk medicine based on herbs, stones, potions and animal fats. Carry your own medicines or first aid kit with you when you're travelling, just to be on the safe side.

In metropolitan areas and populous regions, you'll always be able to find medical services. These places will operate in Spanish, as will the staff at the medical posts scattered few and far between in rural areas.

See Trekking, page 112, for advice on altitude sickness.

Is there a ... around here?	<i>kahn-choo ...</i> <i>kai-pee?</i>	<i>Kanchu ...</i> <i>kaypi?</i>
chemist/	<i>hahm-pee-yokh wah-see</i>	<i>hampiyug wasi</i>
pharmacy		
dentist	<i>kee-roo see-k'elk</i>	<i>kiru sikiq</i>
doctor	<i>mee-dee-kool dook-toor</i>	<i>midikulduktur</i>
healer	<i>hahnu-pekh</i>	<i>hampiq</i>
hospital	<i>hahm-pee-nah wah-see</i>	<i>hampina wasi</i>

WITH THE HEALER

Could the healer come here?

pahkh-tah hahm-pekh-kah
kai-mahn hah-moo-rui-mahn?

I'm sick.

on-ko-shab-nee

My friend is sick.

rekh-see-nah-kokh-nah-see
on-ko-shahn

I have a toothache.

kee-rui-mee nah-nah-wah-shahn

HAMPIQWAN

Paqta hampiqqu
kayman hamurquymen?

Unqushanin.

Riqsinakuqmasiy
unqushan.

Kiruymi nanawashan.

I've broken my tooth.

kee·rui·mee p'ah·kee·roon

My mouth hurts.

see·mee·mee nah·nah·wah·shahn

Ouch!

ah·chah·kow!

Kiruymi p'akirqun.

Simiymi nanawashan.

¡Achakáw!

AILMENTS

I feel nauseous.

mee·lyah·nah·yah·wah·shahn·mee!

wees·ch'oo·nah·yah·wah·shahn·mee

I feel under the weather.

mah·nah ah·lyeen·choo
kah·shah·nee

I feel weak.

mah·nah kahly·pah·yokh·mee
kah·shah·nee

I'm ill.

on·ko·shah·neen

UNQUYKUNA

Millanayawashanmi!

Wisch'unayawashanmi.

*Manan allinchu
kashani.*

*Muna kallpayugmi
kashani.*

Unqushanin.

THE HEALER MAY SAY ...

ee·mah·nah·soon·keen?

What's the matter?

ee·mai·lyai·kee·pahs
nah·nah·soon·kee·choo?

Do you feel any pain?

mai·peen nah·nah·soon·kee?

Where does it hurt?

e·mai·keen nah·nah·soon·kee?

What part of your body hurts?

élmunasunkin?

*élmallaykipas
nanasunkichu?*

éMaypin nanasunki?

élmaykin nanasunki?

THE HEALER MAY SAY ... (cont.)

roo·p·hai
on·koi·wahn·choo
kah·shahn·kee?

Do you have a temperature?

hai·k'ah p'oon·chai·nyahn
on·ko·shahn·kee?

How long have you been like this?

k'ee·koo·chee·koo·
shahn·kee·choo?
yah·wahr·nee·kee·choo
hah·moo·shan?

Are you menstruating?

week·sah·yokh·choo
kah·shahn·kee?

Are you pregnant?

kai (k'o·nyee) koo·kah
mah·fee·tah ook·yah·kui·kui

Drink this cup of (hot) coca leaf tea.

no·kahn
hahm·pee·roo·sai·kee

I'll cure your illness.

ah·mah lyah·kee·kui·choo,
koo·nah·chah·lyahn·mee
ah·lyeen·yah·kui

Don't worry, you'll get well soon.

ah·lyee·choo ...
kai·pee

seo·ree·kui
tee·yah·kui
poo·nyoo·kui
sah·mah·kui

Allihu ...
kaypi.

sirikuy
tiyakuy
puñukuy
samakuy

Please ... here.

lie down
sit down
sleep
rest

It hurts here.

kai-pee nah-nah-wah-shahn

I feel better/worse.

*ah-lyeen-yah-shab-neen/
seen-cheer-ko-shab-neen*

I've been vomiting for (two days).

*(ees-kai p'oon-chai-nyahn)
week-cl'oo-pah-koo-nee*

I can't sleep.

*mab-nahn poo-uyui-tah
ah-tee-nee-choo*



I burned myself.

roo-p-hah-chee-koo-roo-neen

I've been bitten by a
dog/snake/insect.

*abl-kot-mah-ch'abkh-wait
koo-roo kah-nee-roo-wahn*

I've sprained my wrist/ankle.

*mab-keel/chah-kee mo-koy-tahn
k'e-wee-koo-roo-nee*

I think I have worms.

*week-sai-pee koo-roo-yokh-choos
hee-nah kah-shab-nee*

I have a rash.

*k-hee-kee on-koy-wahn-mee
kah-shab-nee*

Kaypi nantwashban.

*Allinyashanin/
Sinchirqushanin.*

*(Iskay p'unchaynan)
wikech'upakuni.*

*Manan puñuya
atinichu.*

Ruphachikurqunin.

*Alqu/Mach'aqwayl
Kuru kanirquwan.*

*Maki/Chaki muquytan
q'iwiqekurquni.*

*Wiksaypi kuruyuqchus
hina kashani.*

*Khiki unquyanmi
kashani.*

I feel ...

dizzy

shivery

I have (a/an) ...

altitude sickness

bronchitis

chickenpox

cold

constipation

cough

diarrhoea

fever

fleas

headache

influenza

lice

lump

malaria

migraine

rash

sore throat

stomachache

sunburn

toothache

urinary tract

infection

wound

...*wahn-mee*

kah-shab-nee

oo-mah moo-yui

k-hah-tab-tai

...*wahn-mee*

kah-shab-nee

soo-roo-chee

nee-shoo oo-hoo

sah-tahn-pce-yoon

chee-ree on-koy

ab-kah k'ees-kee

oo-hoo

k'e-chah on-koy

roo-p-hai on-koy

pee-kee

oo-mah nah-nai

ch-hoo-lyee

bah-cl'ee

oo-sah-koo-nah

k'mu-poo

chookh-choo ou-koy

nee-shoo

oo-mah nah-nai

k-bee-keet/k beer-kee

tau-kor nah-nai

week-sah nah-nai

roo-p-hai

kee-roo nah-nai

bees-p'ai p'ree-teel

on-koy

k'ee-ree

...*wanmi*

kashani.

uma tuyuy

khatatay

...*wanmi*

kashani.

suruchi

nishu ubu

saranpiyun

chiri unquy

aka k'iski

uhu

q'icha unquy

ruphay unquy

piki

uma nanay

chbullit

bach'i

usakuna

q'unpu

chukchu unquy

nishu

uma nanay

khiki/khirki

tunqur nanay

wiksa nanay

ruphay

kiru nanay

hisp'ay p'itiil

unquy

kiri

WOMEN'S HEALTH

Could I see a female healer?

*pahkh-tah warb-mee
bahm-pckh-wahn
bahm-pee-chee-kui-mahn?*

I'm pregnant.

week-sah-yokh-mee kab-nee

I think I'm pregnant.

*week-sah-yoo-choos
hee-nah kah-shab-nee*

I haven't had my period

for ... weeks.

*...nyah yah-wahr-nec mah-nah
bah-moon-choo*

WARMIKUNAQ QHALI KAYNIN

*Paqta warmi
hampiqwan
hampichikuyman?*

Wiksayugmi kani.

*Wiksayuschus
hina kashani.*

*...-na yawarniy mana
hamunchu.*

SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS

I have ...

*...wahr-mee kah-shab-nee
ah-nee-mee-yah
chuh-k'ee oo-hoo
wah-nyui on-koy
too-lyoo nah-nai*

I suffer from allergies.

ah-leer-hee-koon kab-nee

I have a weak heart.

mah-nahn ah-hyeen-choo son-koy

I can't see very well.

*mah-nahn ah-hyeen-tah
ree-kui-tah ah-tee-nee-choo*

UNQUQKUNA QHALI KANANPAQ

*...wanmi kashani.
animiya
chak'i ubu
wañuy unquy
tullu nanay*

Alirhikun kani.

Manan allinchu sunquy.

*Manan allinta
rikuyta atinichu.*

PARTS OF THE BODY AYCHA KURKU KUNU

My ... hurts.

*...-eel-nie nah-nah-wab-shahn
...-yl-niy nanawashan.*

My ... is swollen.

*...-eel-nie poon-kees-kah
kab-shahn
...-yl-niy punkisqa
kashan.*

I can't move my ...

*mab-nahn ...-ee-tahl-nee-tah
koo-yoo-chee-tah
ah-tee-nee-choo
Manan ...-yal-niyya
kuyuchiyya
atinichu.*

FIX IT

Remember, when using the *-y/-niy* or *-ya/-niyya* suffixes with words, choose the *-y* or *-ya* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *-niy* or *-niyya* ending when it ends in a consonant.

ankle	<i>chab-kee mo-k-bo-choo</i>	<i>chaki muqhuchu</i>
arm	<i>mab-keel mahr-k'ah</i>	<i>makil/marq'a</i>
back	<i>wab-sah</i>	<i>wasa</i>
bladder	<i>bees-p'ai poo-roo</i>	<i>bisp'ay puru</i>
bone	<i>too-lyoo</i>	<i>tullu</i>
bottom	<i>see-kee</i>	<i>siki</i>
breast	<i>nyoo-nyoo</i>	<i>ñunu</i>
buttock	<i>see-kee pah-pahn</i>	<i>siki papan</i>
cheek	<i>k'ahlikh-lyah</i>	<i>k'aklla</i>
chest	<i>k-habs-ko</i>	<i>qhasqu</i>
car	<i>reen-reel-neen-ree</i>	<i>rinri/ninri</i>
elbow	<i>K'oo-koo-choot</i>	<i>k'ukuchul</i>
eye	<i>koo-choos</i>	<i>kuchus</i>
face	<i>nyah-wee</i>	<i>ñawi</i>
finger	<i>oo-yah</i>	<i>uya</i>
foot	<i>roo-k'ah/ree-roo</i>	<i>ruk'a/riru</i>
forehead	<i>chab-kee</i>	<i>chaki</i>
	<i>mab-t'ee</i>	<i>mat'i</i>

hand	<i>mab-kee</i>	<i>maki</i>
head	<i>oo-mah</i>	<i>uma</i>
heart	<i>son-ko</i>	<i>sunqu</i>
hip	<i>see-kee pah-tah</i>	<i>siki pata</i>
jaw/chin	<i>kab-kee</i>	<i>kaki</i>
kidney	<i>roo-roon;</i>	<i>rurum;</i>
	<i>wah-sah roo-toon</i>	<i>wasa rurum</i>
knee	<i>mo-kot-kon-kot</i>	<i>muqui/qinuqur</i>
leg	<i>chab-kah</i>	<i>chaka</i>
lips	<i>meer-p'ah</i>	<i>wirpa</i>
liver	<i>koo-koo-peent</i>	<i>kukupint/</i>
	<i>k'ee-p-chahn</i>	<i>k'ipchan</i>
lungs	<i>sor-k'ahn</i>	<i>surq'an</i>
mouth	<i>see-mee</i>	<i>sini</i>
nail	<i>see-lyoo</i>	<i>sillu</i>
neck	<i>kaan-kah</i>	<i>kunka</i>
nose	<i>sen-kah</i>	<i>singa</i>
penis	<i>pee-chee-koo/pees-ko</i>	<i>pichikul/pisqu</i>
rib	<i>wahkk-bah</i>	<i>waqta</i>
shoulder	<i>reek-rah</i>	<i>rikra</i>
skin	<i>kab-rah</i>	<i>qara</i>
spine	<i>wah-sah too-lyoo</i>	<i>wasa tullu</i>
stomach	<i>week-sah</i>	<i>wiksa</i>
teeth	<i>kee-roo</i>	<i>kiru</i>
tongue	<i>kab-lyoo</i>	<i>qillu</i>
throat	<i>ton-kor/ton-ko-ree/</i>	<i>tunqur/tunquri/</i>
	<i>kah-sah</i>	<i>qasa</i>
vagina	<i>rab-k-hah</i>	<i>rakha</i>
vein	<i>seer-k'ah</i>	<i>sirk'a</i>
waist	<i>we-kow</i>	<i>wiqaw</i>
wrist	<i>mab-kee mo-ko</i>	<i>maki muqu</i>



TIME, DATES & FESTIVALS

Time is flexibly defined in the Andes. While 'clock time' certainly exists, Andeans have set their schedules by the movement of the sun for centuries, and their ways of expressing the passing of time reflect this.

Despite the hard life of rural Andeans – or perhaps because of it – they find many reasons to celebrate. Weddings, baptisms, national and regional holidays, Carnival, Catholic holy days, patron saints' days and other traditional religious occasions are all reasons to take a break from work for a few hours or days.

TELLING THE TIME

Telling the time in Quechua is easy. To express the time in hours, you simply use the number for that hour, followed by *urasmi*, *oo-rahs-mee*:

It's (one) o'clock.

(hokh) *oo-rahs-mee*

(Huq) urasmi.

To express the half hour, you add 'half', *kuskanniyugmi*, *koos-kahn-nee-yokh-mee*, into the hour:

Half past one.

hokh oo-rahs
koos-kahn-nee-yokh-mee

Huq uras kuskanniyugmi.

For any time between the hour and the half hour, you need to express how many minutes are added to the previous hour:

Quarter past one.

hokh oo-rahs choon-kah
pees-kah-yokh
mee-noo-too-yokh-mee

Huq uras chunka
pisqayuq
minutuyuqmi.

What's the time?

ee-mah oo-rabs-mee kah-shahn? Jima urasni kashan?

It's twenty past three.

*keen-sah oo-rabs ees-kai
choon-kah pees-kah-yokh
mee-noo-too-yokh-mec*

Likewise, time between the half hour and the hour to come is expressed by how many minutes are lacking until the next full hour:

It's quarter to four.

*choon-kah pees-kah-yokh
mee-noo-too p-hahl-tahn
tab-wah oo-rabs-pahldh*

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	<i>loo-nees</i>
Tuesday	<i>mahr-tees</i>
Wednesday	<i>meer-koo-lees</i>
Thursday	<i>bui-wees</i>
Friday	<i>weer-nees</i>
Saturday	<i>sah-wab-oo</i>
Sunday	<i>doo-meen-goo</i>

MONTHS

January	<i>ee-nee-too kee-lyah</i>
February	<i>p-hyoo-rec-too kee-lyah</i>
March	<i>mahr-soo kee-lyah</i>
April	<i>ow-reel kee-lyah</i>
May	<i>mab-yoo kee-lyah</i>
June	<i>hoo-nee-yoo kee-lyah</i>
July	<i>hoo-lee-yoo kee-lyah</i>
August	<i>ah-woos-too kee-lyah</i>

P'UNCHAYKUNA

<i>lunis</i>
<i>martis</i>
<i>mirkulis</i>
<i>huywis</i>
<i>wirnis</i>
<i>sawaru</i>
<i>dumingu</i>

KILLAKUNA

<i>iniru killa</i>
<i>phiwiriru killa</i>
<i>marsu killa</i>
<i>auril killa</i>
<i>mayu killa</i>
<i>buniyu killa</i>
<i>buliyu killa</i>
<i>auustu killa</i>

September
October
November
December

*see-teem-ree kee-lyah
ook-too-rec kee-lyah
noo-weem-bree kee-lyah
dee-seem-rec kee-lyah*

*sitimri killa
uktuwi killa
nuwimbri killa
disimri killa*

SEASONS

autumn
spring
summer
winter
dry season
rainy season

*po-koy mee-t'ah
chee-row mee-t'ah
roo-p-hai mee-t'ah
chee-ree mee-t'ah
ch'ab-kee mee-t'ah
pab-rah mee-t'ah*

MIT'AKUNA
*puquy mit'a
chiraw mit'a
ruphay mit'a
chiri mit'a
ch'aki mit'a
para mit'a*

BY THE SUN

In areas where people don't own watches, they tell the time by the sun's movements.

<i>inti sigay;</i>	<i>een-tee se-kai;</i>
<i>inti lluqsimuy</i>	<i>een-tee lyokh-see-mui</i>
	down/sunrise ('the sun comes up')
<i>inti llipipimuy</i>	<i>een-tee lyee-peee-mui</i>
	sunrise ('flickering sun')
<i>inti t'iksuy;</i>	<i>een-tee t'ekk-sui;</i>
<i>ghata inti</i>	<i>k-hah-tah een-tee</i>
	late afternoon ('the sun leans'/'sloping sun')
<i>inti haykuy</i>	<i>een-tee hai-kui</i>
	sunset (sundown/'the sun goes down behind the horizon')
<i>intiq lluqsinan</i>	<i>een-tekh lllokh-see-nahn</i>
	east ('where the sun comes up')
<i>intiq chinkanan</i>	<i>een-tekh cheen-kah-nahn</i>
	west ('where the sun disappears')

DATES

What's the date today?

ee-mah pah-chuh-tahldh koo-nahn?

It's 18 October.

*choon-kah poo-sahkh-nee-yokh
ook-too-ree kee-lyahn*

Present

now	<i>koo-nahn</i>
today	<i>koo-nahn p'o'on-chai</i>
tonight	<i>ch'ee-sec-mahn</i>
this ...	<i>koo-nahn ...</i>
morning	<i>too-tah-mahn-tahn</i>
afternoon	<i>een-tee teek-sui-pee; tai-ree-mahn</i>
night	<i>too-tah</i>
week	<i>see-mab-nah</i>
month	<i>kee-lyah</i>
year	<i>wah-tah</i>

Past

yesterday	<i>kai-nah p'o'on-chai</i>
day before	<i>kai-neem-pah</i>
yesterday	<i>p'o'on-chai</i>
yesterday ...	<i>kai-nah ...</i>
morning	<i>too-tah-mahn-tahn</i>
afternoon	<i>een-tee</i>
evening	<i>t'ee-k-sui-peel ch'ee-sec</i>
last ...	<i>kai-nah ...</i>
night	<i>too-tah</i>
week	<i>see-mab-nah</i>
month	<i>kee-lyah</i>
year	<i>wah-tah</i>
since (May)	<i>(mah-yoo kee-lyah)-mahn-tahn</i>

PACHAKUNA

*¿Ima pachataq kunan?
Chunka pusaqniyuq
uktuwri killan.*

Kunan Pacha

kunan
kunan p'unchay
ch'isiman
kunan ...
tutamantan
inti t'iksuypi;
tayriman
tuta
simana
killa
wata

Qayna Pacha

qayna p'unchay
qaynimpa
p'unchay
qayna ...
tutamantan
inti
t'iksuypitch'isi
qayna ...
tuta
simana
killa
wata
(mayu killa)-mania

Future

tomorrow ...	<i>pah-kab-reen ...</i>
morning	<i>too-tah-mahn-tahn</i>
afternoon	<i>een-tee teek-sui-pee; tai-ree-mahn</i>
evening	<i>ch'ee-sec</i>
day after	<i>meen-ch-hah</i>
tomorrow	<i>k'ab-yah/bah-wah ...</i>
next ...	<i>see-mab-nah</i>
week	<i>kee-lyah</i>
month	<i>wah-tah</i>
year	

in (five) minutes

(pees-kah) mee-noo-too-mahn-tahn

until (June)

(hoo-nee-yoo kee-lyah)-kah-mah

Hawa Pacha

pagarin ...
tutamantan
inti t'iksuypi;
tayriman
ch'isi
minchba

(pisqa) minutumanta

(chuniyu killa)-kama

DURING THE DAY

afternoon	<i>een-tee t'ee-k-sui; tai-ree</i>
dawn	<i>een-tee se-kail</i>
	<i>lyokh-see</i>
day	<i>p'o'on-chait/p'o'on-chow</i>
early	<i>too-tah-lyah-mahn-tahn</i>
evening	<i>ch'ee-seen</i>
lunchtime	<i>mee-k-hui oo-rah</i>
midday	<i>chow-pee p'o'on-chai</i>
midnight	<i>chow-pee too-tah</i>
morning	<i>too-tah-mahn-tahn</i>
night	<i>too-tah</i>
noon	<i>chow-pee p'o'on-chai</i>

P'UNCHAYPI

inti t'iksuy; tayri
inti sigay/
lluqsiy
p'unchay/p'unchaw
tutallumanta
ch'isin
mikhuy ura
chawpi p'unchay
chawpi tuta
tutamantan
tuta
chawpi p'unchay



FESTIVALS & NATIONAL HOLIDAYS RAYMIKUNAPAS HATUN P'UNCHAYKUNAPAS

The Andean countries are predominantly Catholic, and numerous holy days and ancient traditions fill the celebration calendar. Any religious event is also a social event, a reason to gather and celebrate.

Inti Raymi

The 'Festival of the Sun' honours the sun god, the highest of the Andean deities, and is a week-long celebration held during the winter solstice. The high point of the festival occurs in Sacsayhuamán, just outside of Cuzco. 24 June is the day of *Inti Raymi*, which marks the beginning of the sun's New Year. It was banned for centuries by the Catholic church, but continued to be held in secret.

een-tee rai-mee



Mamacha Kandilarya

mah-mah-chah
kahn-dee-labryah

The Festival of the Virgin of the Candelaria. She is the patron saint of both Bolivia and Peru and is known throughout South America as a worker of great miracles. Festivities in her honour – parades, music, dancing, food and drink, and an interesting mix of Andean and Catholic religious rituals – begin a week prior to 2 February. The colour and incomparable majesty of these events is a prelude to Carnival.

Karnaval

kahr-nab-wahl

Carnival is celebrated throughout South America, but takes on a uniquely Andean flavour in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, where each region has its own special traditions. The week-long celebrations take place the week before Ash Wednesday on the Catholic calendar. Everyone lives it up before the fasting and sacrifice of Lent.

Día de Todos los Santos

dee-ah de to-dos los sahn-tos
dee-ah de los miver-tos

All Saints' Day on 1 November and All Souls' Day, the next day, are more than a simple observance honouring the saints and departed family members – they have become enmeshed with Andean beliefs and practices for honouring the dead. After attending Mass, community members prepare a feast, often served in the local cemetery so that departed family members can participate. There are always some favourite dishes – often lavishly decorated – of those who have passed away.

Nawida P'unchay

nah-wee-dah p'oон-chai

Midnight Mass and street celebrations with music, dancing, food and drinks on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day are common. You'll see the nativity scene everywhere in homes and churches. In less Christian areas, Christmas may be celebrated as a harvest festival.

Año Nuevo

New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are included in the general Christmas festivities. Regional traditions involve processions, gatherings and public dancing where everyone joins in. In some parts of Bolivia, the Christmas season celebrations last until the end of January.

Día de los Reyes Magos

Epiphany, or the Feast of the Three Kings, on 6 January, marks the end of the Christmas season. It's the day children traditionally receive their Christmas gifts.

*Fiestas Patrias*

Every Latin American country celebrates the day it achieved independence from Spain. It's a time of parties and demonstrations of patriotism, people wave flags and sing national anthems during the colourful parades. Peru's Independence Day is 28 July, Bolivia's 6 August and Ecuador's 10 August.

Día del Santo Patrón

National, regional and local patron saints' days vary according to the saint being honoured. The festivities may be one to several days in length, and generally include music and dancing, as well as special Masses and services. They are as much a social event and party as a dedicated religious observance – saints' day celebrations are a treat not to be missed.

Aniversario de Fundación

Many cities, towns and villages celebrate the anniversary of their founding. Since these are secular celebrations, there may or may not be a special Mass offered, but there'll always be typical Andean festivities.

ah-nyo nye-vo'

dee-ah de los reyes mah-gos

fyes-tal is pah-tryahs

dee-ah del sahn-to pah-tron

*ah-nce-ver-sah-ryo de
foon-dah-syon*

**CHRISTENINGS &
WEDDINGS**

Given the wide variety of traditions, weddings can be performed and celebrated in very different ways. Christenings, on the other hand, are fairly uniform due to the influence of Catholicism. They're an all-day affair, accompanied by a feast put on by the godparents. As with other celebrations, there is much singing and dancing, eating and drinking.

Congratulations!

koo-see-koo-pah

kow-sah-koon-kee-chees!

To the bride and groom!

kah-sah-rahkh-koo-nah

how-kah-lyah kow-sah-choon-koo!

**ULIYAYKUNAPAS
KASARAKUYKUNAPAS**

*;Kusikuspa
kawsakunkichis!*

*;Kasaraqkuna
hawkalla kawsachunku!*

*uliyu/wawtisu
uliyay/unuchay/
wawtisay
q'uchurichiy/
phistibay
phistakuy*

*raymi
rikuchikuy
ayhara
parinu
marina
marg'aqi
ayharu
hatun phista
phista
kasarakuy
kasaraqkunapaq
rikuchikuy*

baptism

oo-lee-yoo/wow-tee-soo

to baptise/
christen

*oo-lee-yai/oo-noo-chai/
wow-tee-sai*

to celebrate

k'o-choo-ree-cheel

to celebrate

*fees-tee-hai
fees-tab-kui*

(a birthday)

holiday

rai-mee

gift

ree-kuu-chee-kui

goddaughter

ai-hab-rah

godfather

pah-ree-noo

godmother

mah-ree-nah

godparent

mahr-kah-ke

godson

ai-hab-roo

holiday

bah-toon fees-tah

party

fees-tah

wedding

kahk-sah-rab-kui

wedding

kah-sah-rabkh-koo-nab-pahkh

present

ree-ko-cher-kui

**TOASTS &
CONDOLENCES**

Bon appetit!

mees-k'ee-lyah-tah-nyah
mee-k-hoo-kui!

Bon voyage!

ah-lyeen-lyah-nyah poo-ree-kui!

Cheers!

ook-yai-koo-soon!

Good luck!

ab-lyeen sali-mee-yokh lai!

Hope it goes well!

ee-chah-pahs roo-wahs-kai-lee
ab-lyeen kabn-mahn!

What bad luck!

ee-mah k-heu-chah!

Never mind!

mah-nah ee-mah-nahn-pahschool

Get well soon!

oos-k-bai-lyah ah-lyeen-yah-yai!

I'm very sorry.

ahn-chah-tahn lyah-kee-pai-kee

My deepest sympathy.

seen-chee-tahn lyah-kee-pai-kee

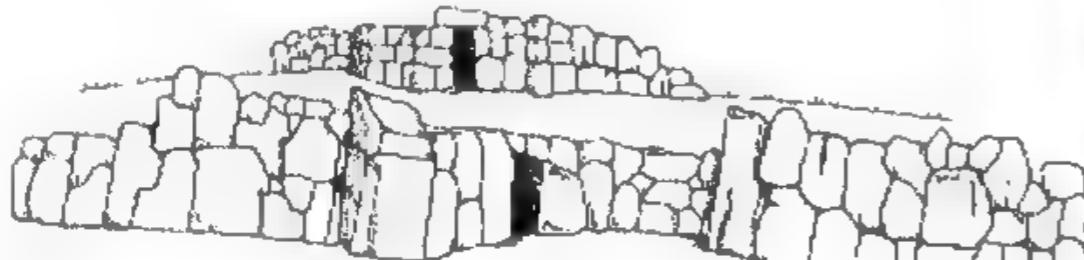
**ANQUSAYKUNAPAS
LLAKIPAYKUNAPAS***Miskillataña
mikbukuy!**Allinllaña purikuy!**Uleyiykusun!**Allin samiyuq kay!**Ichapas ruwasqayki
allin kanman!**Ima qhincha!**Mana imananpaschu!**Usqhaylla allinyayay!**Anchatan llakipayki.**Sinchitan llakipayki.***NUMBERS &
AMOUNTS**

The numbers from zero to 10 each have their own name. These 'basic' numbers are also used to form the numbers from 11 to 19, which are expressed as '10 with one' through to '10 with nine'. The suffix *-yuq*, *-yokh*, 'with', is added to the end of units, not to the tens. Forming the tens is easy too: 20 is 'two tens', 30 is 'three tens', and so on. Remember that when a number ends in a consonant, the suffix *-ni* needs to be added before the suffix *-yuq*. For example, the number 11 is formed by joining *huq* for 'one' and *chunka* for '10' – *chunka huqniyuq*, *choon-kah hokh-nee-yokh*.

To count from 100 onwards, you use the same system as for the numbers one to 100. Thus the number 2002 would be *iskay waranga iskayniyuq*, *ees-kai wah-rabn-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh* (lit: two thousand two-with).

CARDINAL NUMBERS IMAKAQ YUPAKUNA

0	<i>ch'oo-sahlch</i>	<i>ch'usaq</i>
1	<i>hokh</i>	<i>huq</i>
2	<i>ees-kai</i>	<i>iskay</i>
3	<i>keen-sah</i>	<i>kinsa</i>
4	<i>tah-wah</i>	<i>tawa</i>
5	<i>pees-kah</i>	<i>pisqa</i>
6	<i>sokh-tah</i>	<i>suqta</i>
7	<i>kabn-chees</i>	<i>qanchis</i>
8	<i>poo-sakh</i>	<i>pusaq</i>
9	<i>ees-kon</i>	<i>isqun</i>
10	<i>choon-kah</i>	<i>chunka</i>
11	<i>choon-kah hokh-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka huqniyuq</i>
12	<i>choon-kah ees-kai-nee-yokh</i>	<i>chunka iskayniyuq</i>



13	choon·kah keen·sah·yokh
14	choon·kah tah·wah·yokh
15	choon·kah pees·kah·yokh
16	choon·kah sokh·tah·yokh
17	choon·kah kahm·chees·nee·yokh
18	choon·kah poo·sahkh·nee·yokh
19	choon·kah ees·kon·nee·yokh
20	ees·kay choon·kah
21	ees·kay choon·kah hokh·nee·yokh
22	ees·kay choon·kah ees·kai·nee·yokh
30	keen·sah choon·kah
40	tah·wah choon·kah
50	pees·kah choon·kah
60	sokh·tah choon·kah
70	kahm·chees choon·kah
80	poo·sahkh choon·kah
90	ees·kon choon·kah
100	pah·chahkh
1,000	wah·rahñ·kah
1,000,000	boon·noo

ORDINAL NUMBERS

To form ordinal numbers, add either *nigin*, *nye·ken*, meaning 'order' or *kaq*, *kahkh*, meaning 'that which is' to the cardinal number; these endings can be used interchangeably. Note that '1st' is an exception:

1st	nyow·pahkh kahkh
2nd	ees·kai kahkh
3rd	keen·sah kahkh

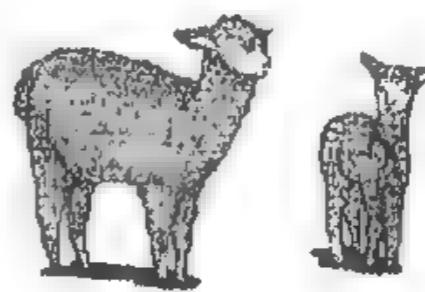
NIQI YUPAKUNA

ñawpaq kaq
iskay kaq
kinsa kaq

chunka kinsayuq
chunka tawayuq
chunka pisqayuq
chunka suqtayuq
chunka
qanchisniyuq
chunka
pusaqniyuq
chunka
isqunniyuq
iskay chunka
iskay chunka
buqniyuq
iskay chunka
iskayniyuq
kinsa chunka
tawa chunka
pisqa chunka
suqta chunka
qanchis chunka
pusaq chunka
isqun chunka
pachak
waranqa
bunu

FRACTIONS

1/2	ees·kai tah·k'ah
1/3	keen·sah tah·k'ah
1/4	tah·wah tah·k'ah
1/4	keen·sah tah·wah tah·k'ah

**P'AKIKUNA**

iskay taq'a
kinsa taq'a
tawa taq'a
kinsa tawa taq'a

AMOUNTS

How many/much?	hui·k'ah?	HAYK'AKUNA
I needtah moo·mah·nee	¿Hayk'a? ...-ta munani.
all	lyah·pahn/loo·kui/lyoo	llapan/tukuy/lliw
(just) a little	abs·lyah/pee·seel	aslla/pisit
some/a few	chee·kah·lyah	chikalla
enough	wah·kee·lyahm/	wakillan/
few	pee·seel/abs·lyah	pisit/aslla
less	chai·lyah	chaylla
many/much/ a lot	abs·lyah; ahs·pee·see·lyah;	aslla;
	cheekahn; toom·pah	as pisilla;
	pee·see	chikan; tumpa
	ahs·k-hah; yoo·pah;	pi
	mai chee·kahn;	askha;
	mai·too·kui	yupa;
	ahs·tab·wahn	may chikan;
	mah·nah ee·mah·pahis	maytukuy
	hokh koot·ee	astawan
	lyah·sahkh	mana imapas
	toom·pah/ahely.dh	buq kuti
	ahs·k-hah/seen·chee/	llasag
	mai·too·kui/lyah·sahkh	tumpal/aslla

JUST GIVE ME

a bottle	hokh woo·tee·lyah
a dozen	choon·kah ees·kai·nee·yokh·neen·teen;
half a kilo	hokh doo·see·nah meed·yoo kee·loo
half a dozen	meed·yah doo·see·nah
a kilo	wah·rahn·kah ahkh·noo hahp·h·t'ai
a hand full	pot·kai
two handfuls	pah·chahkh·ahkh·noo
100 grams	hokh pah·kee·tee
a packet	ees·kai·neen·teen
a pair	ahkh·noo
a piece	ko·too/row·k-hah/ moon·toon/tow·kah
a pile	

huq iutilla
chunka
iskayniyuq-nintin;
huq dusina
midyu kilu
midya dusina
waranga-aqnu
hapht'ay
putquy
pachak-agnu
huq pakiti
iskaynintin
aqnu
qutu/rawkha/
muntun/fawqa

EMERGENCIES

In rural and remote areas, Quechua could be vital.

Fire!	nee-nah roo·p hub-shahu!	<i>Nina ruphashan!</i>
Go away!	ree·puh!	<i>Ripuy!</i>
Help!	hyokh·see kai·mahn·tah!	<i>Jlugsiy kaymantu!</i>
Stop!	yah·nah·pah·wai!	<i>Yanapaway!</i>
Thief!	sah·yai!	<i>Sayay!</i>
Watch out!	soo·wah!	<i>Suwa!</i>
	pahkh·tab·tabkh!	<i>Paqtataq!!</i>
	ah·chah·chow!	<i>Achachaw!</i>

It's an emergency.

seen·chee os·k-hai·pahkh·mee;
nee·shoo pree·see·sahkh·mee
Could you help us please?
ah·hyee·choo yah·nah·pah·wahin·kee·koo·mahn·choo?

Could I please use the telephone?
ah·hyee·choo tee·lee·soo·noo·wahn
ree·mai·kui·mahn·choo?

I'm lost.
cheen·kabs·kahn kah·shah·nee;
cheen·kabs·kahn poo·ree·shah·nee
Where are the toilets?

mai·pee·tahkh hees·p'ah·koo·nah
kah·shahn?; mai·pee·tahkh
hees·p'ah·kui·mah?; mai·pee·tahkh
hees·p'ah·kui·mah?

Call a doctor/healer!
mee·dee·koo·tah/hahm·pekh·tah
wahkh·yah·mui!

I'm ill.
on·kos·kahn kah·shah·nee
My friend is ill.
rekh·see·nah·kokh·mah·see·mee
on·ko·shahn

Sinchi usqhnypaqmi;
Nishu prisiaqmi.

Allihu yanapa-wankikumanchu?

Allihu tiliphunuwan rimaykuymanchu?

Chinkasqan kashani;
Chinkasqan purishani.

Maypitaq hisp'akuna kashan?: *Maypitaq hisp'akuymant!*

Midikuta/Hampiqta waqyamuy!

Unqusqan kashani.

Riqsinakuqmasiyimi unqushan.

POLICE

Call the police!

wahr-dee-yah-tah wahkh-yah-mui!

Where's the police station?

mai-peetahkh koo-mee-sah-ree-yah
kah-shahn?

I've been robbed.

soo-wah-chee-koo-roo-neen

My ... was/
were stolen....-ee-tahn soo-wah
ah-pah-koon

I've lost

...-ee-tahn

my ...

cheen-kah-chee-roo-nee

backpack

bags

handbag

money

papers

wallet

(not) guilty
police officer
police station
rape(nah-nah) hoo-chah-yokh
tai-tah wahr-dee-yah
koo-mee-sah-ree-yah
ahl-ko-chai

robbery/theft

soo-wah-kui

WARDIYA

;Wardiyata waqyamuy!

;Maypitaq kumisariya
kashan?

Suwachikurqunin.

...-yan suwa
apakun.
...-yan
chinkachirquni.qipi
malitaykunatan
wayaqalch'uspa
qulqi
dukumintuy-
kunatan
qulqi churanjal
willitira(mana) huchayuq
tayta wardiya
kumisariya
alquchay
suwakuy**A**

to be able

ati lee

above

hoh-wahim-peo

abroad

kuh-roo lyahkh tah

to accept

ur nee

accident

ahkh see deer-tee

accommodation

kor puh-chah nah

ache

noh-nai

across (from)

cheem pah pee

adult

wee-nyai hoon-tahs-kah

advice

kaly-pah-yokh

to advise (inform)

yoo-yai koy

to advise (counsel)

wee-tyai

aeroplane

yoo-yoi chai

to be afraid

ah-wee yoon

afterwards

mahn-chah-kui

again

chai-mahn-tah-kah

against

hokh-mahn-tah

ago (a while ago)

koon-trah

to agree to

holh ralh-too nyah

ahead

oo yah kui

air

nyaw-pahkh

alcohol

woi-rah

all

wahkh-too

to allow

lyah-pah

almost

sah ke lyai

alone

yah-kah

already

sah-pah

also (interchangeable)

'nyah

although

'pees * 'pahs

always

chai-pahs

among

pah-sahkh koo-tee-lyah

ancient

oo k-hoa-pee

angry

nyow-pah

another

p-hee nyah

to answer

hokh

anything

koo-tee chee

to argue

ee mah-lyah pahs

to arrive

choo rah-nah kui

to ask (a question)

chai-yai

to ask (for something)

tal-pui

awful

mah-nyoh-kui

atiy

howampi

karu llagta

uyuy

aksidanti

qurpachana

nanay

chimpapi

wiñay hunt'asqa *

kallpayuq

yuyay quy

willay

yuyaychay

omyun

manchakuy

chaymantaga

huqpnanta

kuntra

huq ratuño

uyakuy

ñawraq

woyro

waqlu

llapo

saqllay

yaga

sapa

-ña

-pis * -pas

chaypas

pasaq kutilla

ulkupi

ñawpa

phiña

huq

kulichiy

imallapas

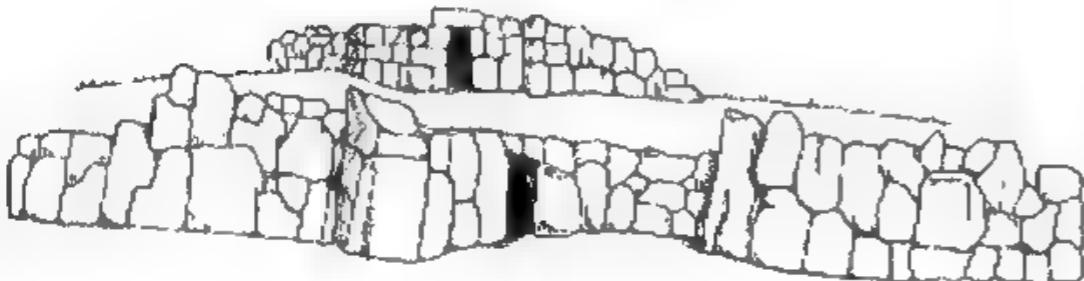
churanakuy

chayay

taquy

mañakuy

map'a



ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

B

baby (human)	wah wah
baby (animal)	oo·nyah
babysitter	wah wah k-hah·wahkh
backpack	k'ee·peo
bad	mah·nah ah·lyeen
bag (large)	wah yuh·kah
bag (small)	ch'oos·pah
baggage	mah·lee·tah
ball	pee lou·tah
band (music)	koo·suo tur
bank (shore)	kahn·too
baptism	oo·lee yai
to barter	ch-hah lai
basket	kah nulis tah
to bathe	ahr mah·kui
bathroom	hah nyoo
to be	kai
to bear (put up with)	ah·tee·pai
bear (animal)	oo·kuo koo
beautiful	soo·mahkh
bed	poo nyoo·nah
bedroom	poo·nyoo·nah kwahs too
before (time)	nyow·pahkh·tah
to begin	kah lyah ree
behind	k-ho pah
to believe (religious)	ee nee * ee·nyee
below	oo·tai
beside	wuhkh·tahn·poo
besides (furthermore)	hee·nahs·pah
better	ahs·walin ah·lyeen
bicycle	wee see·koo lee tih
big	hah·toon
bigger	ahs·wahn hah·toon
birthday	wah tah hoon t'ai
to bite (any creature)	kah nee
to bite (of an insect)	k'oo·tui
to bite (of a dog; chew off something)	k-hah·chui
blanket	kah·tah * choo·sec
to bleed	yah·wahr·chai
blind (adj)	nyow·sah
blood	yah·wahr
to bloom/blossom	see sai
blue (of eyes only)	k-ho·see

wawa	uña
wawa qhawaq	q'ipi
mano ollin	wayoqa
malito	ch'uspa
piluta	kusituy
kontu	uliyoy
kanasta	chhalay
ormakuy	boiu
kay	atipay
ukuku	sumaq
puñuna	puñuna kwantu
ñawpaqta	qallay
qhipa	jiny * iñiy
vray	waqfonpi
hinaspo	aswan ollin
aswán hatun	wisiklita
hatun	aswan hatun
wata hun'ay	wata hun'ay
kaniy	k'utuy
khachuy	qato * chusi
yawarchay	ñawso
yawar	sisay
qhusi	

bowl

body
book
border
bored/boring
to borrow
both
to bother
bottle
bottle opener
bottom (body)
boy
boyfriend
bread
to break
breakfast

breasts

to breathe
bridge
to bring
broken
to build
building
bull
bullfighting
burn
to burn
busy (employed)
busy (no free time)
but
butter
to buy

C

cabbage
calf
to call (by shouting)
to call (to name)
can (to be able)
can (of food)
can opener
candles
capital city

wahm-poo

ai chah koor·koo
lyaa roo
sorwah
ah·mees·kah
mah·nu·phee mah·nyai
oes kai neen
ch'ekh mee
woo·tee lyah
woo·tee·lyah kee·chah·nah
see kee
er·ke
yuh nah
t'ohin·tah
p'ah kee
loo tahl·mahin·tah
moek·hoa nah

nyoo·nyoo

sinh mah·neea
chah kah
al·yaphi mu
p ah kees kah
per kahs chai
huh loon wah see
too roo
too-roo paokh·lyai
roo p-hai
roo p-hah·chee
roo·wah nah·yokh
mah nali kah sekh
ee·chah·kah
mahn·tee·kee lyah
ratin·tee

wampu

aycha kurku
liwu
saywa
amisqa
manuypi manay
iskaynín
ch'iqmiy
wutillo
wutillo kichana
siki
irqi
yana
t'anta
p'akiy
tutamanta mikhuna

ñuñu

samariy
chaka
apamuy
p'okisqa
pirqachay
halun wasi
turu
turu puktay
ruphay
ruphachiy
ruwanayuq
mana qasiq
ichaqa
mantikilla
rantiy

koos

oo·nyah
wahkh yui
soo·tee chai
ah·tee
lah tih
lah·tah kee·chah·nah
bee kuh·koo·nah
oo·mah lyahkh·tah

kuhs

uña
waqyay
sutichay
atiy
lata
lata kichana
bilakuna
uma floqa

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

C
 car
 care
 to carry (on the back)
 cassette
 Catholic
 cave
 to celebrate
 cemetery
 ceramic
 chair
 to change (become different)
 to change (exchange)
 to cheer
 cheese
 chest
 chewing gum
 chicha (maize beer)
 chicha bar
 chicken
 child
 chocolate
 to choose
 church
 cigarette
 cinema
 city
 clean (of objects)
 clean (of water)
 to clean
 cliff
 to climb
 clock
 to close
 close (near)
 clothes
 coat
 coast
 to collect
 colour
 to come
 comedian
 to comfort
 to communicate
 community

koh-roo
 k-hah-wai
 k'ee-pe
 kah-see-lae
 kah-tao-tee-koo
 mah-ch'i
 k'oo-choo-kui
 ah-yah-p'ahm-pah-nah
 k'ohk'-rah
 tee-yah-nah
 hakh-noe-tah-yai
 kahm-bee-yai
 k'o-tui
 kee-soo
 k-hahs-ko
 cheek-lee
 ah-hah + ah-k-hah
 ah-hah-wah-see
 wahly-pah
 wah-wah
 mees-k'ee +
 choo-kaa-lah-tee
 ohkh-lyai
 een-lee-sah
 see-yah-roo
 see-noo
 lyulikh-tah
 luh-loo
 ch'oo-yah
 pee-chai
 koh-kah
 wee-chai
 ree-lookh
 wees-k'ai
 sees-pah
 p'ah-chah
 sah-koo
 koas-tah
 pah-lyai
 lyem-pe
 hah-mui
 ah-see-chee-kohh
 kahly-pah-chah-ree
 wee-lyai
 ai-lyoo

kalu
 qhaway
 q'ipiy
 kasih
 katuliku
 mach'ay
 q'uchukuy
 aya-p'ampana
 k'okta
 tiyana
 huqnvrayay
 kombiyay
 q'utuy
 kisu
 qhasqu
 chikli
 aha + agho
 ahawasi
 wallpa
 wawa
 musk'i +
 chukulati
 akllay
 inlisa
 siyaru
 sin'i
 llaqta
 tuytu
 di'uya
 pichay
 qaga
 nichay
 nluh
 wisq'oy
 sispa
 p'acha
 saku
 kusta
 pallay
 llimpi
 hamuy
 asichikuq
 kallpachanry
 vellay
 ayllu

community leader
 constipation
 to cook
 corn
 corn on the cob
 corner (outside)
 corner (inside)
 to cost
 country (nation)
 countryside
 cough
 to cough
 to count
 courtyard
 cow
 crazy
 to cross
 cross (angry)
 crowd
 to cry
 cup
 cup (Incas ceremonial)
 to cure
 to cut

hah-now-t'ah
 k'ees-koe
 wai-k'ui
 sah-roh
 chakllyo
 k'oo-choo
 hoo-k'eo
 kwees-tai
 lyahkh-tah
 pahin-pah
 ch oo-hoo + oo-hoo
 oo-hui
 yoo-pai
 kahn-chah
 wah-kah
 wah-k'ah
 cheem-pai
 p-hee nyahs-kah
 tahn-tah
 wah-kai
 surk'oo
 ke-roo
 hahm-pae
 koo-chui

homawl'a
 k'iski
 wayk'uy
 sara
 chugllu
 k'uchu
 huk'i
 kwistay
 llajta
 pampa
 ch'uho + uhu
 uhuy
 yupay
 kancha
 waka
 waq'a
 chimpay
 phitrasqa
 tanto
 wagay
 suyk'u
 qiru
 hampiy
 kuchuy

D

daily
 damp
 dance
 to dance
 danger
 dark (night)
 to get dark
 date of birth
 dawn
 day
 dead
 deal
 to decide
 deep
 delay
 to delay
 delicious
 dentist
 to deny

sah-pah-p'oon-chai
 ho-k'o
 too-sui
 taa-sui
 mahn-chai
 too-tah
 too-tah-yai
 wah-tah-hoon-t'ah
 ee-lyah-ree + rahnk-hee
 p'oon-chai
 wah-nyoos-kah
 oo-pah
 kah-mah-ree-kui
 oo-k-hoo
 oo-nai
 oo-nai
 mees-k'ea
 kee-roo-see-k'ekh
 mah-nahn-nee

sapa-p'unchay
 huq'u
 fusuy
 fusuy
 manchay
 tutu
 tutayoy
 walo-hunkay
 illany + rankhi
 p'unchay
 wahusqa
 upa
 kamankuy
 uktiu
 unay
 unay
 misk'i
 kiu-sik'iq
 manan-riy

ENGLISH = QUECHUA DICTIONARY

to depart	<i>lyokh-see</i>	<i>lluqsiy</i>
descendant	<i>k-he-pah wee-nyai</i>	<i>qhipo wiñoy</i>
desert	<i>ah ko pahni pah</i>	<i>aqu pampo</i>
to detour	<i>wahkhl-lyee</i>	<i>waqlliy</i>
diarrhoea	<i>k'e-chah</i>	<i>q'icha</i>
to have diarrhoea	<i>k'e chai</i>	<i>q'ichay</i>
to die	<i>wat'h-nyui</i>	<i>wanuy</i>
different	<i>hohk see rahkh</i>	<i>huqniraq</i>
difficult	<i>sah-sah</i>	<i>sasa</i>
to direct	<i>yah-chuh chee</i>	<i>yachaduy</i>
dirty	<i>k-hah kah</i>	<i>kharka</i>
to disturb	<i>tah-koo ree</i>	<i>takuriy</i>
dizzy	<i>oo-mah moo-yoas kah</i>	<i>umta ñuyusqa</i>
to do/make	<i>roo-wai</i>	<i>juway</i>
doctor	<i>dookh-toor</i>	<i>duktur</i>
done	<i>roo-wahs kah</i>	<i>ruwasqa</i>
door	<i>poo-n-koo</i>	<i>punku</i>
to draw	<i>se-k'en-chai</i>	<i>siq'inchoy</i>
dream/to dream	<i>mas-k-hoy</i>	<i>musquy</i>
dress	<i>p'ah-chah</i>	<i>p'acha</i>
to dress (oneself)	<i>p'ah chah lyee-kui</i>	<i>p'achallikuy</i>
to dress (someone else)	<i>p'ah-chah-lyee-chee</i>	<i>p'achallichuy</i>
drink/to drink	<i>ookh-yai</i>	<i>ukyay</i>
drug	<i>hahm-pee</i>	<i>hampi</i>
drugstore	<i>hahm-pee-yokh wah-see</i>	<i>hampiyuq was</i>
drum (small)	<i>teen-yah</i>	<i>tinya</i>
drum (large)	<i>walim-kahr</i>	<i>wankar</i>
drunk	<i>mañ-chahkh</i>	<i>machaq</i>
to get drunk	<i>mañ-chai</i>	<i>mochay</i>
dry	<i>ch'ah-kee</i>	<i>ch'aki</i>

E
each
early morning
early afternoon
to earn (money)
earth (soil)
the Earth
earth goddess
(Mother Earth)
earthquake
east
easy

<i>sah-pah</i>	<i>sapa</i>
<i>too-tah-lyah mah-n-tah</i>	<i>tutallarmanta</i>
<i>ah-lyeen-pee-rahkh</i>	<i>ollinpiraq</i>
<i>tah ree</i>	<i>tariy</i>
<i>aly-pah</i>	<i>ollpa</i>
<i>kay pah-chah</i>	<i>kay pacha</i>
<i>pah-chah-mah-mah</i>	<i>Pachamama</i>
<i>pah-chah koo yui</i>	<i>pacha kuyuy</i>
<i>een tee lyokh-see-mui</i>	<i>inti lluqsimuy</i>
<i>fah-seel</i>	<i>phasil</i>

to eat	<i>nice k-hui</i>	<i>mikhuy</i>
to educate	<i>yuh choh chee</i>	<i>yachachiy</i>
education	<i>yuh-chai</i>	<i>yachay</i>
eggs	<i>roon-too</i>	<i>runtu</i>
'to elect	<i>ahk lyai</i>	<i>akllay</i>
electric light	<i>loos</i>	<i>lus</i>
to embarrass	<i>p'en kah-kui</i>	<i>p'inqakuy</i>
embarrassed	<i>p'en kahs-kah</i>	<i>p'inqasqa</i>
empire	<i>tah wahn teen soo yoo</i>	<i>tawantinsuyu</i>
empty	<i>ch'oo sahkh</i>	<i>ch'usaq</i>
end	<i>too-kui</i>	<i>tukuy</i>
English	<i>een-tees</i>	<i>inlis</i>
to enjoy oneself	<i>oo-sah chee-kui</i>	<i>usachikuy</i>
enough	<i>chai-lyah nyah</i>	<i>chayllaña</i>
to enter	<i>harkui</i>	<i>hoykuy</i>
to entertain	<i>k'a-too-ree chee</i>	<i>q'uturichiy</i>
every	<i>lyoo</i>	<i>lliw</i>
everyone	<i>lyoo-neen-koo</i>	<i>lliminku</i>
everything	<i>lyah-pah</i>	<i>llopa</i>
everywhere	<i>mai pae pahs</i>	<i>maypipas</i>
exact(l)y	<i>k'ah pahkh</i>	<i>k'apak</i>
to exchange (products)	<i>ch-hah lai</i>	<i>chhalay</i>
to exhibit	<i>ree-koor-ee-chee</i>	<i>rikunchiy</i>
to exist	<i>kai</i>	<i>kay</i>
to expect	<i>soo yai</i>	<i>suyay</i>
expensive	<i>ahn chah chah-nee-yokh</i>	<i>ancha chaniyuq</i>
to explain	<i>yuh-chah-chooe</i>	<i>yachachiy</i>

F

to fall	<i>oormai</i>	<i>urmoy</i>
family	<i>fah-mee-lyah</i>	<i>phamilla</i>
famous	<i>rekh sees-kah</i>	<i>nqsisqa</i>
far	<i>kah roo</i>	<i>karu</i>
farm	<i>chahkh-rah</i>	<i>chakra</i>
farmer	<i>chahkh-rah roo nah</i>	<i>chakra runa</i>
farmyard	<i>kahn-chah</i>	<i>kancha</i>
fast (movement)	<i>p-hah-wah-lyah</i>	<i>phawaylla</i>
fast (passage of time)	<i>rah too lyah</i>	<i>ratulla</i>
fat (grease)	<i>wee rah</i>	<i>wiro</i>
fault	<i>boos-chah</i>	<i>hucha</i>
lava beans	<i>hah-wahs</i>	<i>hawas</i>
fear	<i>mahn chah-kui</i>	<i>manchakuy</i>
to feed	<i>kah rai</i>	<i>qoray</i>

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

H

hair (of body/animal)	soo·p-hoo
hair (of head)	chookh·chah
half	koas kahn
to halt (oneself)	sah·yai
to halt (someone else)	sah yah·chee
handbag	ch'os·pah
handsome	soo mahkh
hand-woven	mah-kee wahn ah-wahs-kah
happy	koo see • koo sees·kah
hard (difficult)	sah·sah
to have	kui
he	pai
to heal	halim·pee
healer	halim·pekh
health	k huh lee kah
to hear	oo·yah·ree
to heat	roo·p-hai
heaven	bah nahkh pah chah
heavy	iyah·sah
to help	yah·nah·pai

Help me!
yah·nah·pah·wail

herb
herbalist
here

Hey!
yaw!

high
hike/to hike

hill

to hire

to hold

hole

holiday

home

honest

honey

honeycomb

hope

soo·p-hoo
chookh·chah
koas kahn
sah·yai
sah yah·chee
ch'os·pah
soo mahkh
mah-kee wahn ah-wahs-kah
koo see • koo sees·kah
sah·sah
kui
pai
halim·pee
halim·pekh
k huh lee kah
oo·yah·ree
roo·p-hai
bah nahkh pah chah
iyah·sah
yah·nah·pai

Yanapawýl

ko roh
ko·rah wahn kahm pekh
kai·pee

qura
qurawan qompiq
kaypi

Yawl

soo nea
poo·ree
or·ko chah
ahl·kee lai
hol·p'ee
ra·ko
p-hees·tah
wah·see ai·lyoo
soo·mahkh
kaw·sai·nee·yokh
ah·nyah·kah
lah·chee wah·nah
soo yai

suni
puriy
urqucha
alkilay
hap'iay
ruqu
phista
wasi ayllu
sumaq
kawsayniyuq
añaka
lachiwana
suyay

horrible

horse
to ride a horse
hospital
hot
to be hot (person)
house
how
how much
to hug
to hug each other
humankind
to be hungry
to hurl

meet·yai
kuh·wah·lyoo
soo·lyah kui
bahm pee nah wah see
roo p-hah
roo p-hah·ree
wuli seo
ee mai nah
hai k'ahn
mah·k'ah lyee
mah·k'ahlyoe nah·kui
roo nah

millay
kawallu
sillakuy
hamprina wasi
rupha
ruphariy
wosi
imayna
hayk'on
mak'alliy
mak'alimokuy
runa
yorqay
nanay

I

ice
if
ill
to imitate
immediately
important
in
in a hurry
Inca
(to become) infected
(to become) inflamed
to inform
injury
inside
instructor
intelligent
to introduce (a person)
island
itch (sensation)

no·kah • nya·kah
ch-hoa·lyoon·koo
see·choos
on kos·kah
knh·tee·chee·kui
koo noh lyuhn
chah·neer·yokh
pee
oh poo·rahs kah
een·kah
ch'oo pui
paon·kae
wee·lyai
k'ee ree
oo k-hoo·pee
yah·chah·chekh
yah·chah·nee·yokh
reh see·chee
wah·t'ah
sekh see

nuqa • nuqa
chhullunku
sichus
unqusqa
qatichikuy
kunallan
chaniyuq
-pi
opurasqa
inka
ch'upuy
punktuy
millay
k'iri
ukhupi
yachochiq
yachayniyuq
nacichiy
wala
siqsiy

J

jar
job
to join
joke
to joke
joker (comedian)

oor·poo
iyahn·k'ah nah
hookh iyah kui
chahn sah
chohn·sah·kui
ah·see·chee·kokh

urpu
liank'ana
hukllakuy
chonsa
chonsakuy
aschikuq

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

K
journey
juice
to jump
jungle

koh-roo-poo-reo
hee-lyeo
p'ee-tai
yoon-kah

karu-puriy
hilli
p'itay
yunka

K
to keep
to keep something for
someone else

key
to kick
to kill
kind (nice)
kind (type)
to kiss
kitchen
knapsack
knife
to know (a fact)
to know (people or places)

wah-kal-chai
choo-rah-pui

p'oo-tee • lyah-wae
hai-t'ai
wah-nyoo-chee
k-hoo-yah-kokh
reekh-ch'ahkh
moo-ch'ai
koo-seen-nah
k'e-pea
koo-choo-nuh
yah-chai
rehh-see

waqaychay
chuopuy

p'uli • llawi
hay'ay
wanuchi
khuyakuq
ukch'aq
much'ay
kusma
q'ipi
kuchuna
yachay
riqsiy

L
lake
land
language
large
last
late
to be late
to laugh
lazy
leader
to lead
to learn
leather
to leave (go away)
to leave something
to be left over (in excess)
left (not right)
left-handed
to lend (durable items)
to lend (consumables/
money)
to lend a hand

ko-chah
ahly-pah
ree-mai • see-mee
bah-toon
karnah
tai-ree
tai-see-yai
ah-see
ke-lyah
kah-mah-chehk
poo-sai
yah-chai
kali-rah
lyokh-see
sah-kay
poo-chui
lyo-k'e
lyo-k'en-choo
mah-nyai
mah-nui
oi-nee

qucho
allpa
nmoy • simi
hatun
qayna
tayni
tayriyay
osiy
qilla
kamachiq
pusay
yachay
gora
lluqsiy
saqiy
puchuy
lluq'i
lluq'inchu
molay
manuy
ayniy

letter
liar
to lie (be untruthful)
to lie down

life
light (in weight)
light (illumination)
to like
like (like this)
liquor
to listen
little (small)
a little bit
to live
to live in
lock

to lock
long (length)
to look/look after
to look for
to look like
loose
lost
a lot (quantity)
love/to love (affection)
love/to love (want/desire)
love/to love (intense)
to (be in) love
to (fall in) love
to (fall in) love (intense)
lover
luck
lucky
lunch

M
made of
made of stone
main road
main square
to make
man
mankind
many

kel-kah
lyoo-lyah
lyoo-lyah-kui
see-roo
kow-sai
ch-hah-lyoh
k'ahn-chai
moo-nai
hee-nah
trah-woo

oo-yah-ree
hoo-ch'ui
pee-see-pee-see-lyoh
kow-sai
jee-yai
kahn-dah-rah-wahn
wees-k'at
wees-k'ah-nah
sui-t'oa
k-hah-wai
malis-k-hai
reekh-ch'ah-kui
wah-yah
cheen-kahs-kah
ahsk-hah
k-hoo-yai
moo-nai
wai-lyui
son-ka-too-pah-chaa
moo-nah-nah-kui
wai-lyoo-nah-kui
mao-nahkh • war-lyokh
sah-mee
sah-mee-yokh
ah-limoo-soi

-mahn-tah
roo-mee-mahn-tah
hah-toon-nyahn
plat-sah
roo-wai
k-hah-ree
roo-nah
ahs-k-hah

qilqa
llulla
llullakuy
siriy
kawsay
chhollo
k'anchay
munay
hina
trawu
uyaniy
huch'uy
pisr-pisilla
kowsay
tiyay
kondauwan
misq'ay
misq'ana
suy'u
qhaway
maskhay
rikch'akuy
waya
chinkasqa
askha
khuyay
munay
waylluy
sunqu-tupachiy
munanakuy
wayllunakuy
munaq • wayllug
sarni
sarniyaq
almusay

-mantu
rumi-mantu
hatun-han
plasa
ruway
ghan
runa
askha

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

map	mahpali
market	k-hah-loo • plah-sah
marriage	kah-sah rah kui
marvellous	ohn chah soo muhkh
Mass (Catholic)	mee-sah
match (sport)	pookh lyai
match (to light fires)	foos puu roo
to matter	chah-nee-yokh kai

It doesn't matter.

inuh-nahn ee mah-nahn-pahs choo

What's the matter?

ee-mah-tahikh soo-see-dee-soon-kec?

mayor	ah kahf-dee
medicine	huhni-peo
medium	tahkhi-sah
to meet	teen-kui
to meet up with	loo-pai
monu	mee-noo
message	wee-lyah-cheekui
middle (in the)	chow-peen-pee
milk	leu chee
mirror	feer-poo
to miss (person)	wah too kui
mistake (make a)	paht-tai
to mix	tahkhi-ray
money	kot-ke
month	kee-lyah
mosquito net	moos-kee-tee-roo
moon	kee-lyah
more	ohs-wahn
more or less	yah kah
much	ohn-chah
mud	loo-roo
music	moo-see-kah
musician	moo see koo

N	soo-tee
name	soo tee chai
to name	k'eechh lyoo
narrow	lyahkh tah
nation	kaw-sai pah-chah
nature	sees-pah • kar-lyah

mapa	qhatu • plasa
kasarakuy	ancha sumaq
mee-sah	misa
pookh lyai	pukllay
foos puu roo	pluspuru
chah-nee-yokh kai	chaniyuq kay

Monan imananpaschu.

Emotoq susidisunki?

alkoldi	hampi
taksa	tinkuy
fupay	minu
willachikuy	chawpinpi
lichu	lirpu
watukuy	pantay
taqruy	taqruy
qulqi	killa
muskiru	muskiru
killa	aswon
yaqa	ancha
ancha	t'uru
musiko	musiko
musiku	

sut	sutichay
k'iklu	k'iklu
llaqta	llaqta
kawsay pacha	kawsay pacha
sispa • qaylla	sispa • qaylla

neck	koon-kah
necklace	wahit-kah
to need	moo-nai
needle (sewing)	uh-woo hah
needle (large)	yow-ree
neighbour	wahisee-mah-sae
never	mah nah hairk'ahkh-pahs
new	moo sakh
news	wee-lyni-koo-nah
next (following)	hah-mokh • kah-tekh
next to	wahkh-tahn-paa
nice	ah lyeen
nickname	k-haa-yai soo-tee
night	too tah • ch'ee see
noise	rokh yah
none	mah nah
north	ch'oo-lyah-lyah-pahs •
nothing	mai nah mos-ken
not yet	wee-chai
now	manan ee-mah-pahs
	mah nah-rahkh
	koo nohn

O

ocean	ko-chah-muh-nah
of (poss.)	-kh • -pah
of course	ree-kee
often	nyah-tahkh-nyah-tahkh
o'd (age)	mah choo
o d (worn out)	t-han-tah
oi	-pee

It's on the table.

mee-sah-pee kah shahn

Misa-pi koshan.

one	hokh
onions	see-wee-lyah
only	-lyah
open	kee-chahs kah
to open	kee chai
opinion	hah moo-t'ah
or	ee-chah • oo-tahkh
to organise	ah-lyee-chai
original	kahkh kee-keon
other	hokh

ENGLISH - QUECHUA DICTIONARY

P

Ouch!	ah-chah-kow!
outside	bah-wah
over	bah-wahn
overcool	p'nes-too-nah
to owe (money)	mah-noo kai
owl	too-koo
owner	dui nyoo

Achakawl

hawa
hawen
p'istuna
maru kay
tuku
duyiu

P

package	k'e-pae
pain	nah-nai
painkillers	nah-nai t-ha nee-chekh
to paint	lyoo see
painter	lyoo-sekh
pants	pahn tuh-loon
paper	rah-p'ah * rob-p-hae
park	pook lyah-nah pahn pah
party	fees tah
to pass (hand to)	hai-wai
to pass (on the street)	pah sai
to pass (cross a bridge/river)	cheem-pai
passenger	pah sah hee-roo
past (remote, undefined time)	oo nai * nyow pah
path	nyahn
patient (adj)	lyah k-hoe
to pay	koy * pah-gai
payment	pah-goo
peace	kah see kow-sai
peak (of a mountain)	poon-tah
peas	ahl weer-hahs
pen/pencil	kal kah-nah
people	roo nah-koonah
perhaps	ee-chah-pahs-choh
person	rao-nah
pharmacy	hahm-peeyokh wuh see
photo	foo-too
photographer	foo-too kor-kokh
to pick up (lift)	ho-kah-ree
to pick up (gather, collect)	pah-lyai

q'ipi
nanay
nanay thaniduq
llusiy
llusiq
panitolon
rap'a * raphi
pukllana pampa
phista
hayway
posay
chimpay

pasahiru
unay * ñowpo
ñon
llokhi
quy * pagay
pagu
qasi kawsay
punta
alwishes
qilqona
runakuna
schoposchá
runa
hompiyuq wasi
phutu
phutu qurquq
huqariy
polloy

piece

pill

pillow

place

plane

plant

to plant (trees)

to plant (sow)

to plant (vegetables)

plate

to play (games or sport)

to play (music)

playing field (sport)

plenty

pocket

poem

police

pond

poor/poor person

possible

pot

pottery

poverty

power (ability)

power (strength)

powerful (rich/influential)

powerful (dominant)

to pray

to prefer

pregnant (humans)

pregnant (animals)

to prepare

present (gift)

present (now)

pretty

price (fair price)

probably

to protect

to pull

pure (water)

purse with shoulder strap

to push

to put

ohkhrno * k'ookh-moo

palis-tee-lyah

sow nah

pañ-chah

ah-wee yoon

ko-rah * yo-rah

mahly kee

tahr-pui

yoo-rah

p'ao koo

paokh-lyai

wah koh chee

paokh-lyah nah

pahm pah

ahs k-hah

wool-see-koo

hah-rati-wee

wahr dee yah

ko chah

wahkh chah

ah-tee-nah lyah

mahn-kah

rahkh-ch'ee

wahkh-chah kai

ah-tee

kahly-pah

k-hah pahkh

ah tee-pahkh

mah-nyah-kui

moo nai

weekh sah yokh

chee-choo

kuh-mohr-ree

ree k-hoo-chee-kui

koo-nahn * kah-nahn

soo mahkh

chati-neen

ee chah-pahs

ah mah-chai

oi-sai

ch'oo-yah

ch'os-pah

tahn kai

choo-rah

aqnu * k'ukmu

pastilla

sawma

pacho

awyun

qura * yura

mallkiy

tarpuy

yuroy

p'uku

pukllay

waqachiy

pukllana

pampa

askha

wulsiku

harawi

wardiya

gucha

wakcha

atinallo

manka

ragdr'i

wakcha kay

aliy

kalpo

qhapaq

atipaq

mahakuy

munay

wiksayuq

chichu

kamoriy

rikhuchikuy

kunan * kanan

sumaq

chanin

ichapas

amachay

aysay

ch'uya

ch'uspa

tanqay

churay

Q

Quechua speakers	soo nah
Quechua	soo nah see-mee
question	tah-pao-nah
to question	taf-pui
quick	p-hah-wahkh *
quickly (motion)	oot-k-hahkh
quickly (time)	p-hah-war-lyah *
quiet (silence)	oos-k-hai lyah
quinoa (Andean grain)	rah-too lyah

R

race (contest)	p-hah-wai
radio	rah-dee-yoo
rain	pah-roh
to rain	pah-rrai
raw (uncooked)	hahn-koo
to read	hee-yee * nyah ween-chai
ready	kahr-mah-rees-kah
real (genuine)	che kahkh
reason	rai koo
to receive	chalis koo
recently	chai-tahkh
to recognise	rehk-sea
to refund	koo tea-chee pui
to refuse	ah-mah noe
region	soo yoo
to regret	nah-nah-chee-kui
to reject	ah mah noe
to relax	how-kay
to remain	k-he-pai
to remember	yoo-yai
remote	kah raa kah raa
to rent	ahl-kee lai
to repeat	koo tee-pai
to respect	yoo-pai chai
rest/to rest (relax)	sah-mai
rest (remaining)	wah keen
restaurant	mee k-hoo-nah wah see
restroom	hees-p'ah-koo-nah
to return (come back)	koo-tee mui
rice	ah-raas
to ride (a horse)	see-lyah-kui

runa	runasimi
runasimi	tapuna
tapuna	taquy
taquy	phawaq *
phawaq *	utqhaq
utqhaq	phawaylla *
phawaylla *	usqhaylla
usqhaylla	ratulla
ratulla	ch'in
ch'in	kinwa * kiwha

right (correct)	chali neen
right (not left)	pah-nyah
ring (jewellery)	see-waa
ripe	po kos kah
river	mah yoo
road	nyahn
'to rob	soo-wah-kui
rock (stone)	roo mee
rope	wahs-k-hah
round	moo yoo
rubbish	k'o:pah
rug	kam-pee
ruins	nyow:pah lyahkh tah *
rule	poo-roon lyahkh-tah
to run	kah mah-chae
	p-hah-wai

S

sad	lyah-kees-kah
sale	k-hah-fee-lyah
salt	kah-chee
same	kee-kee
sand	oh ko
to save (a person)	kes-pee-chee
to say	noe
school	yah-chai wah-see
scissors	koo-chaa-nah
sea	ko-chah-mah-mah
to search	nahs-k-hai
seat	tee-yah-nah
to see	k-hah-wai
seed	moo-hoo
to select	ohkh lyai
to sell	beeri-dee
to sell at a market/ fair/stand	k-halt tui
to send a person (on an errand)	kafr-chai
to separate	f'at-kai * rah-kee
to serve food	kah-rai
to sew	see-rai
shade/shadow	lyahn-t-hoo
to shake hands	lyah-mee-yui
shampoo	chahm-poo
to share one's food/drink	mah-lyee-chee

chanin	paña
paña	siwi
siwi	puqusqa
puqusqa	mayu
mayu	ñan
ñan	suwakuy
suwakuy	ruini
ruini	woskha
woskha	muyu
muyu	q'upa
q'upa	qumpi
qumpi	ñawpa llacta *
ñawpa llacta *	purun llacta
purun llacta	kamachiy
kamachiy	phawoy

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

to shave	p'ahkh lai
shawl	lyeekh·lyah
she	pai
shelf	choo rah·ree·nah
shine	k'ahn·chah
shop	teen dah
short	tahkh sah
to shout	kah pah·ree
show	k-hah·wah·chee
shut	wees·k'ahs kah
to shut	wees·k'ai
sickness/to get sick	on·koy
side	keen rai
sign	oo·nahir·chah
to sign (a document)	soo·tee sel·k'oy
signature	sel·k'o
silent	ch'een
silver	kot·ke
similar	hee·nah
to sing	tah·kee
singer	tah·kekhh
single man	mah nah wahr·mee·yokh
single woman	mah·nah qo·sah·yokh
single (unique); to sit	ch'oo lyah
size/to size	fee·yai
sky	sah yai
sky blue	hah·nahkh pah·chah
to sleep	t'akhr·rah ahn·kahs
sleepy	poo·nyui
to slide	poo·nyui ai·sai
slowly	soo·chui
small	ah lyee·lyah maha tah
to smell	hoo·ch'ui
to smile	maas·k-hee
smoke	ah·sae·ree·kui
to smoke (a cigarette)	q'oops·nyee
smooth	pee·tai
to sneeze	syookh
snow/to snow	ah ch·hee
so	ree·t'ee
soop	chai hee·nah·kah •
soft	kar·noh·tah
solid	hah·woon
some (animate object)	lyahm·p'oo
	ch'ee lah • choo choo
	wah·keen·koo·nah·lyah

p'aqay	lliklla
pay	churarina
	k'anckay
	tindo
	takso
	qaporiy
	qhawachiy
	wisq'osqa
	wisq'ay
	unquy
	kinray
	unoncha
	sutu silq'uy
	silq'u
	ch'in
	qulqi
	hina
	takiy
	takiq
	mama warmiyuq
	mono qusayuq
	ch'illa
	tiyay
	sayay
	hanaq pacha
	t'ugra angas
	puñuy
	puñuy oysay
	suchuy
	allitamanta
	huch'uy
	muskhuy
	osinkuy
	q'ushi
	pitay
	siwk
	achhiy
	rit'i
	chay hinaga •
	kaynota
	hawun
	llamp'u
	ch'ila • chuchu
	wokinkunkalla

some (inanimate object)
someone
something
sometimes
song (sad)
soon

Sorry.
dees·pean·sah·yoo·wai

Dispiasayway.

sound
Spanish
to speak
speedy
spindle (for spinning)
spring (water)
square (shape)
square (town)

stairs
to stand
stars
to start
to stay (remain)

to steal
steam
sleep
to step
step on

stone
to stop (oneself)
to stop (someone else)
storm
story
straight

stranger
stream
street
strength
string

strong (solid)
strong (durable)
strong (person)
student

sur·nai
kahs·tee·lyah noo
ree·mai
oos·k-halch
poos·kah
pookh·yoo
tah·wah k'oo·choo·yokh
plah·sah

pah·tah pah·lah
sah·yai
koy·lyoor • ch'ahs kah
kah·lyah ree
k-he pai

soo·wai
wahkh·see
sah·yahkh
t-halit·koo
sah·rui

soo·mee
sah·yai
sah yah·chee
lyokh·lyahh pah·rah
wee·lyali·kui

syook
mah·nah rek soes·kah
mah·yoo chah •
oo·noo hai·kokh
nyahn • kah·lyee

kahly·pah
k'or·too
choo·choo
kah·kah
seen·chee
yah·chai moo·nahkh

suynay
kastillanu
rimay
usqhaq
pusko
pukyu
tawa k'uchuyuq
plasa
pata pata
sayay
quylur • ch'oska
gallary
q'hupay

suway
waksi
soyac
thatky
soruy
sumi
sayay
sayachiy
lluqla para
mlakuy

siwk
mama rigsisqa
mayucha •
unu haykuq
ñan • kollu
kallpa

q'aytu
chuchu
qaqa
sinchi
yochay munaoq

ENGLISH-QUECHUA DICTIONARY

DICTIONARY

stupid
to succeed
to suffer
sugar
suitcase
sunlight
sunrise
sunset
to sweep
sweet
to swim

mah nah ah-lyeon
yoo-yai ah-lye-on
ah-lye-on-waln lyokh see
nyah kai
mees-k'eo * ah-soo-kahr
mah-fee-tah
roo-p-hi
ec-tee lyee-puu-per mui *
lyokh-see-mui
ch'eo soe-yar-pui *
een-tee-yah-kui
pee-chai
mees k'ee
wa-i-t'ai

mono allin yuyayniyuq
allinwan lluqsiy
hakay
misk'i * asukar
malita
ruphay
inti llipipimuy *
lluqsimuy
ch'isiyapuy *
intiyaykuy
pichay
misk'i
wayt'ay

thief
thin (skinny)
to think
thirst
thirsty
this
thought
to lie
tight
time
tin (of food)
tin opener
tired
today
together
toilet
tomorrow
too

soo-wah
soo lyoo
yao yai
ch ah kee
ch ah-kees kah
kai
yoo-yai
woh-tai
mah t'ee
poh-chah
lah-tah
lah-tah kaechah-nah
saik'oos kah
koo nahm p'aon-chai
koas kah
haes p'ah koo-nah
pah kah-reen
'pees * -pahs

suwa
tulla
yuyay
ch'akiy
ch'akisqa
kay
yuyay
wata
mat'i
pacha
lato
lata kichana
sayk'usqa
kunan p'unchay
kuska
hisp'akuna
paqarin
'pis * -pas

table
to take
to take (on your back)

twahm pah
ah poi
k'e-peo
ree-mai
hah-toon
teen-yah
mah-lyeon
soo-malikh * mees-k'eo
yah chah chekh *
hah-mow t'ah
we-ke
kee-roo
nee * wee lyai
roo-p hai on-koy
malin ko/yoo pa-chai
wah-see
mah nah ah lyeon
ah-nyai-chai * sool-pai nee

wampat
apay
q'ipiy
rimay
halun
tinyo
malliy
sumaq * misk'i
yachachiq *
hamawta
wiqi
kiru
niy * willay
ruphay unquy
manqu/yupaychay
was
mana allin
anaychay * sulpay niy

Me too.
no-kah poes *
nyo kah-pahs

Nuqa-pis. *
Nuqa-pas.

talk
tall
tambourine
to taste
tasty
teacher

tear
teeth
to tell
temperature (fever)
temple

terrible
to thank

Thank you.
ah-nyai-chak-keo * sool-pai

Anaychayki. * Sulpay.

too much
torch
to touch
tourist
towards/to
towel
town
track (path)
to translate
trash
to travel
traveller
tree
to trek
truck
true

chee kah chee-kah
k'ahn chah-nah
lyoh-mee
loo rees-tah
-mahn * -tah
too-wah-lyah
lyahkh-tah
nyahn
r'eekh-rai
k'a-pah
ch'oo-sai * poo-ree
poo-rekh
mohly-keo
kah-roo poo-ree
kah-mee yoon
che-kahkh

chika chika
k'anchara
llamiy
junsta
-man * -ta
luwalla
llaqto
nan
t'ikray
q'upa
ch'usay * puny
puriq
mallki
koru puriy
kamiyun
chiqaq

that
that over there
them
then (at that time)
there
they

chai * ohn-chai
chah-hai * hah kai
pai koo-nah
chai pah-chah
chai-pee
pai-koo-nah

chay * anchay
chahay * hogay
paykuno
chay pacha
chaypi
paykuno

It's true!
che-kahkh-mee!

!Chiqaqmit

to trust
truth

koon-p-hee-yai
che kahkh

kunphiyay
chiqaq

QUECHUA-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Y

- window
- winter
- with
- with me
- woman
- wonderful
- wood
- wool
- word
- to work
- world
- worried
- to worship
- worth (value)
- to write
- wrong (mistaken)

- fu·ko • ween·tah·nah
chee·ree·mee t'ah
- 'wahn
no·kah·wahn
- wahr·mae
ohn chah soomahkh
- k'ao·lyoo
meely mah
- reemai • sec'mae
tyahñ k'ai
- pah chah •
tekh·see moo yoo
- lyah·kees·kah
- you·poi chai
- chah·neen
- ket·kai
pahn·tah

- wati tah
- kahn
- kahn·koo·nah

- ch'oo·sahkh

Z

- zero

- fuqu • wintana
chini mit'a
'wan
- nuqa-wan
warmi
- ancha sumaq
- k'ullo
millma
- rimay • simi
llank'ay
- pacho •
tiqsimuju
- llakisqa
- yupaychay
- chanin
- qilqay
panta

- wata
- qan
- qankuna

- ch'usaq

A

- achhiy
aha
- ahinaqo
akillay
- aksidinti
akupano
- alkaldi
alkilay
- almusay
alillamanta
- allin
allpa
- oma niy
omachay
- omisqa
- ancha
- apamuy
apay
- apu
- apurasqa
aqnu
- aqu
- armakuy
arpha
- as asilla
asirikuy
- asiti
- asiy
- oskomalla
askha
- asnay
- osukar
- aswan
- aswan allin
aswan hatun
- atinalla
- atipaq
atipay
- atry
- away
- awiyun
- awtu
- awuha
- oya p'ampampa
oya sankha
- aycho kurku
- ah·chi-hoo
ah·hah
- ah·hee·nah·kah
- ahk lyai
- ahkh·see deer·tae
- ah·koo·pah·nah
- ah·kah·dee
- ah·kee lai
- ah·moo sai
- ah lyea·lyah·mahñ tah
- ah lyeen
- ahly pah
- ah·mah nee
- ah·mah·chai
- ah mes·kah
- ahn·chah
- ah·pah mui
- ah·pai
- ah·poo
- ah·poo·rahs·kah
- ahkhi·no
- ah·ko
- ah·mah·kui
- ahr·p·bah
- ahs ah·lyah
- ah see·ree kui
- ah·see toe
- ah·sao
- ahs kah matr·lyah
- ahs·k·hah
- ahs·nai
- ahs·soo·kahr
- ahs wahn
- ahs wahn ah·lyeen
- ahs·wahn hah·toon
- ah tee·nah lyah
- ah·tee·pahkh
- ah·tee·pai
- ah·tee
- ah·wai
- ah wee·yoon
- ow·tao
- ah·woo·hah
- oh·yah p'ahm·pah·nah
- oh·yah sahn·k·hah
- ai chah koor·koo
- to sneeze
- chicha (maize beer)
- so
- to choose
- accident
- sunset
- mayor
- to hire • to rent
- to have lunch
- slowly
- good • useful • well
- land • earth (soil)
- to refuse • to reject
- to protect
- bored • boring
- much • very
- to bring
- to take
- rich
- in a hurry
- piece
- sand
- to bathe • to wash oneself
- blind (adj)
- a little bit
- to smile
- oil (cooking)
- to laugh
- quickly • fast (time)
- many • a lot of
- to smell
- sugar
- more
- better
- bigger
- possible
- powerful
- to put up with
- to be able • power • strength
- to weave
- aeroplane
- car
- needle (sewing)
- cemetery
- grave • tomb
- body

QUECHUA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

B

oyllu
ayniy
ayqa
aysay

a-i-lyoo
ar-nec
ai-ka
ar sai

community • family
to help out
to exit • to leave
to pull • to stretch

B

batiu
bindiy

bah-nyoo
been-dee

bathroom • toilet
to sell

CH

chabay
chaka
chakra

chah-hai
chah kah
chahkhi-rah

that over there
bridge • thigh
farm • field (cultivated) •
earth (soil)

chanin

chah-neen

fair price • value • worth •

chaniyuq
chaniyuq koy

chah-nee-yohk
chah-nee-yohk kai

right • correct • true
important • valuable
to matter (be important);
joke

chaskiy
chawpingi

chahs-kah
chow-peen-poo

to receive
in the middle

chay
chay hinaga

chai hee-nah kah
chai pah-chah

that
so

chay pacho
chayasqa

chah yahs-kah
chai-yai

then • at that time
done (of food)

chayay
chayllana

chah yahs-kah
chai-lyah nyah

to arrive
enough

chayllanta
chayllantaqa

chah yahs-kah
chai-pah-chah-mahn-tah

besides (furthermore)
afterwards

chaypas
chaypi

chai-pahs
chai-peo

since then
although

chayqaq
chimposa

chai rahkh
cheem-pah-peo

there
recently

chimposa
chimpoy

cheem-pah-pai
cheen-kahs kah

across [from]
to pass • to cross over

chinkasqa
chipachiy

cheep-chee
che-kahn-tah

lost • hidden
to shine (sun) • to illuminate

chiquaq
chiskasqa puriy

chees kahs-kah poo ree
chee yai

truth • real • genuine
to be lost

chiyay
chuchu

choo-choo
choo-peo

to arrive
solid • strong

chupi
churanokuy

choo-rah-nah kui
choo-rah-pui

soup
to argue

churapuy

choo-rah-ree-nah

to keep something for
someone else

shelf

churoy
chusir
chuys'uchu

choo-riai
choo-sea
chuik'au-chah

to put • to inject
blanket
cup

CHH

chhalay
chhalta
chhika
chhika chhika
chhulli
chhullunku
chhuqay

ch hah lai
ch-hah lyah
ch-hee-kah
ch-hee kah ch-hee kah
ch-hoo-lyee
ch-hoo-lyoon-koo
ch-ho-kai

to barter • to exchange
light (in weight)
plenty
too much • too many
influenza
ice
to push

CH'

ch'aka
ch'aki
ch'akisqa
ch'axiy
ch'aska
ch'ikoy
ch'in
ch'iqmiy
ch'isiyay
ch'ulla
ch'unku
ch'upuy
ch'usaq
ch'usay
ch'uspa
ch'ustikuy
ch'uya

ch'ah-kah
ch ah-keea
ch'ah kees-kah
ch'ah-koo
ch'ahs-kah
ch'ec-kai
ch'een
ch'ekh-meo
ch'ee-see-yai
ch'oo lyah
ch'oon koo
ch'oo-pui
ch'oo-sahlk
ch'oo sai
ch'oos-pah
ch'oops-te-kui
ch'oo-yah

sore throat • hoarse
dry
thirsty
to dry • to be thirsty • thirst
stars
sling (of bee/wasp)
quiet (silence) • silent
to bother
to get dark
single (unique)
crowd • group
to become infected
space • zero • empty
to travel
small bag • handbag
to undress
clean • pure (of water)

D

Diyus
duktur

dee yoos
dookh-toor

God
doctor

H

hamow'a
hampi
hampona wasi
hampiq
hampiy
hampiyuq wasi

hah-mow-t'ah
hahm-pee
hahm-pee-nah wah-see
hahm-pekh
hahm-pee
hahm peo-yohk wah-soe

teacher • professor •
community leader • wise
drug • medicine
hospital
healer
to heal • to cure
drugstore • pharmacy

hamuq	hah-mohk
hamuy	hah-mooi
hanaq	hah-nahkh
hanaq pocha	hah-nahkh poh-chah
hanku	hahn koo
hanq'ara	hahn k'ah-rah
hap'i	hah-p'ee
haqay	hah kai
haraw	hah ral-wee
hark'apay	hahrik'ah-pai
hark'ay	hahrik'ai
hasp'ikuy	hahs-p'ee-kui
holnu	hah-loon
hawa	hah-wah
hawa runa	hah-wah roo-nah
hawanpi	hah-wah-pee
hawan	hah-wahn
hawapi	hah-wah-pao
hawkay	hah-wah-pao
hayk'an	hai-k'ahn
hayk'aq	hai-k'ahkh
haykuna	hai kaa nah
haykuy	hai kui
hayway	hai wai
hita	hee-nah
hina kaqlla	hee-nah kahkh-lyah
hinaspa	hee-nahs pah
hinashn	hee-nahs-teen
hisp'akuna	hees p'ah koo-nah
hisp'akuy	hees-p'ah kui
hucha	hoo-chah
huchallikuy	hoo-chah-lyee kui
huchi'uy	hoo-ch'ui
huk'i	hoo-k'ee
huklla	hookh-lyah
hukllakuy	hookh-lyah kui
hukllay	hookh-lyai
hun't'a	hoon-t'ah
hun'tasqa	hoon t'ohs-kah
huñiy	hoo-nyea
hup'a	hoo-p'ah
huq	hokh
huq ratuño	hokh rah-toa-nyah
huqany	ho-koh-ree
huqmanta	hokh-mahn-tah
huqirayay	hokh-noo-rah-yai
huq'u	ho-k'o
husquy	hor-koy

next (following)	
to come	
up • above	
heaven • sky	
raw (uncooked)	
dish	
to hold	
that over there	
poem • song	
to protect	
to prevent	
itch • to scratch	
big • high • large • tall	
outside	
foreigner	
above	
over	
outside	
to relax	
how much	
when	
gate	
to enter	
to pass (hand to)	
similar • I'e this/that	
permanent	
besides (furthermore) • thus	
everywhere	
toilet • restroom	
to urinate	
fault • sin	
to sin	
small • little	
corner (inside)	
together	
to join	
to mix	
full (complete)	
exact • exactly	
to allow • to permit	
deel	
one • another • other	
ago	
to pick up (lift)	
again	
to change (into something) •	
to become	
damp • wet	
to take	

I	
icha	ee chah
ichapas	ee-chah-pahs
ichapascha	ee-chah-pahs-chah
imallapas	oo-mah-lyah-pahs
iman	ee-mahn
imanaqlin	ee-mah-nahkh-teen
imayno	ee-marnah
iniy/iniy	ee-nee/ee nyee
inka	een-kah
inlis	een-lees
inliso	een-leo-sah
invindiy	een-teen-doe
isanka	ee-suhln kah
iskay kuli	ees kai koo tea
iskaymin	ees kai neen

K	
kachay	koh-chai
kalli	kah-lyee
kallpa	kohly-pah
kallpa wañuy	kahly-pah wah-nyui
-kama	-kah-mah
kamachiy	kah-mah chee
kamarikuy	kah-mah ree kui
kamansqa	kah-mah rees kah
kamariy	kah-mah-ree
kambiyay	kahm-bee yai
kamisa	kah-mee-sah
kanallan	kah-nah-lah
kanasta	kah-nahs-tah
kandaruwan wisq'ay	kuhn-dah-roo-wahn
kaniy	wees-k'ai
kaq kikin	kah nee
karu	kahkh kee-koon
karu llacta	kah-roo lyahkh-tah
karu llacta runa	kah-roo lyahkh-tah
karu puriy	roo noh
karu	kah-roo-poo-ree
kasorakuqmasi	kah-ri-noo
kosarakuy	kah-sah-rah kahh-noh-see
kostillanu	kah-suh-rah-kui
katuliku	kahs-tee-lyah-noo
	kah-too-lee-koo

QUECHUA-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

K
kawra
kawsay pacha
kay

kaynata
kaypi
kichasqa
kickhay
kiki
killa
kinray
kinwa
kirpu
kuchuna
kuchuy
kunallan
kunon
kuman pacha
kunphiyay
kuntra
kuro
kurku
kusa
kusa kusa

kusi
kusikuy
kusisqa
kuska
kuskachakuy
kutidipuy
kutichiy
kutimuy
kutipay
kutuna
kwistay

KH

khachuy
kharko
khumpa
khutu
khuyakuq
khuyay
khuyay suli

kowrah
kow-sai pah-chah
kai

kai-niah-tah
kar-peee
keer-chahs-kah
kee chai
kee-kee
kee lyah
keen-rai
keen wah
keer-poo
koo choo nah
koo-chui
koo-nahf-lyan
koo-nahn
koo-nahn pah-chah
koon-p-hee yai
koon trah
koo-rali
koor-koo
koo sah
koo-sah koo sah

koo see
koo-see-kui
koo-soes-kah
koos-kah
koos-kah-chali-kui
koo-tee-chee pui
koo-fee-chee
koo-fee-mui
koo-tee-pai
koo-toon-nah
kwees tai

k-hah-chui
k-hahr-kah
k-hoom-pah
k-hoo too
k-hoo-yah-kokh
k-hoo-yai
k-hoo yai sootaa

goal
nature
to exist • to be •
to have • this
so
here
open
to open
sama
month • moon
side
quinoa (Andean grain)
body
knife • scissors
to cut
immediately • very soon
now • present (now)
right now
to trust
against
priest
body
nice • right (interjection)
great (quality) •
marvellous • wonderful
happy
to have fun
happy
side by side • together
to join
to refund • compensation
to answer
to return (come back)
to repeat
jacket (of a woman)
to cost

to bite (dog) • to bite off
dirty
friend
frozen (solid)
kind (nice)
love/to love
nick-name

K'

k'akra
k'alla
k'onay
k'anchay

k'apak
k'aphra
k'awchi
k'ikllu
k'in
K'inkuy
k'uchu
k'ukmu
k'uku
k'utuy

k'ohk-rah
k'ohly-mah
k'oh-nai
k'ahn chai

k'ah-pahkti
k'ah p-hrah
k'ow-chee
k'eek lyoo
k'eo-ree
k'ee ree-lai
k'oo'choo
k'oobh-moo
k'oo-kao
k'oo tui

ceramic
branch
to burn • to set fire to
to shine (sun) •
to illuminate • light
exact • exactly
ceramic
jar
narrow
injury • wound
to wound
corner (outside)
piece
short ('n d'starce)
bite (insect) • to bite
(hard things)

L

laranha
lato
lato kichana
lawa
linirno
lipu
lyy
lus
luylu

lah-rah-n-hah
lah-tah
lah-tah kee-chah-nah
lah-wah
leen-deer-nah
leer-poo
lee yee
loos
lu-loo

orange (fruit)
can (of food)
can opener
soup
torch • flashlight
mirror
to read
electric light
clean

LL

lla
llaki
llakisqa
llakllay
llami
llamiyuy
llamp'u
llank'ana
llanthu
llapa
llapan
llapanku
llaqta

lyah
lyah-k-hee
lyah-kees-kah
lyahkh-lyai
lyah mee
lyah-mee-yui
lyahm-p'oo
lyahn-k'ah-nah
lyahn-t-hoo
lyah-pah
lyah-pahn
lyah-pohn-koo
lyahkh-tah

only
patient
sad • worried
to sense • to feel
to feel (touch)
to shake hands
soft
job
shade • shadow
everything • every • all
everyone
everyone
city • community • country •
nation • town • village

QUECHUA-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

M
llasa
llampi
llaw
llawunku
llulla
llullakuy
llumpaq
llumpay sumaq
llunch'a
lluq'i
lluq'mchu
lluqsiy
llusiy

lyali sah
lyeenn-peee
lyoo
lyoo-neen koo
lyoo-lyah
lyoo-lyah-kui
lyoom pahkh
lyoom-pai soo-mahkh
lyoon ch'ekh
lyo-k'a
lyo k'en choo
lyokh sae
lyoo see

heavy • weight
colour
every • all • everything
everyone
liar
to lie (be untruthful)
pure • innocent
wonderful
painter
left (not right);
left-handed
to depart • to exit •
to go away
to colour • to paint

M
machasqa/machaq

machu
machay
mahanakuy
makiwan awasqa
mak'ollinakuy
mak'ally
mak'as
malita
malqu
malliy
malliyachiy

mallki mallki
mallkiy
mama
-man
mana ollin
mano ollin
yuyayniyuq
mana mayqin
mana qasiq
mana qucayuq
mana uqsisqa
mana warimiyuq
manan imapas

mahi chahs kah/
mah chahkh
mah choo
mah chai
mah-kah noh·kui
mah kee-wahn
ah-wahs·kah
mah k'ah-lyee nah kui
mah k'ah-lyee
mah k'ahs
mah lee-tah
mah-ko
mah-lyee
mah-lyee-yah·chee

mahly kee mahly kaa
mahly keo
muh mah
'mahn
mah-nah ah lyoen
mah-nah ah lyoen
yoo·yai·nee yokh
mah-nah mai·kon
mah-nah kah·sekli
mah-nah qo·sah yokh
mah-nah rek·sees·kah
mah-nah
wahr-mee yokh
mah-nahn ee mah·pahs

drunk

old (age)
to get drunk
fight • to fight
hand-woven
to hug each other
to hug
jar
luggage • suitcase
chick
to taste
to share one's food •
to drink with someone
forest
to plant
mother • Mrs • Madam
towards • to
bad •
stupid

none
busy
single woman
stranger
single man
nothing

manan niy
manaraq
manchakuy
manchay
manka
-manta
manu kay
manuy
manakuy

mañay
mop'a
maqanakuy
maqchhiy

masi
maskhay
mat'i
mat'sqa
maypin
maymantan
maytataq
mayqin
michiy
mihuy
mikhuna wasi
mik'i
millay
millay millay
miso

misk'i

much'ay
muhu
munakuq
munanakuy
munay

munaq
muskiy
musqhay
musuq
muya
muyu
mujuriy

mah-nahn nee
mah-nah·rahkh
mah-nah·char-kui
mah-nah·chai
mah-nah·kah
-mahn·tah
mah-nah·kai
mah-nui
mah nyah·kui

mah·nyai
mali p'ah
mali kah·nah·kui
mahk'h-ch-hee

mai·see
mahi·k-hai
mahi·t'ee
mahi·t'ees·kah
mai·peen
mai·nahni talin
mai·tah·tahkh
mai·keen
mee·chee
mee·hui
mee-k-hoo·nah woh·see
mee·k'ee
meo·lyai
meo·lyai mee lyai
meo·sah

mees k'eo

moo ch'ai
moo·hoo
moo·nah·kokh
moo nah·nah·kui
moo·nai

moo·nahkh
moos·k-hee
mos k-hoy
moo·sokh
moo·yah
moo yoo
moo·yoo·ree

to deny
not yet
to be afraid • fear
danger
pan • pot
from • made of
to owe (money)
to lend (consumables/money)
to ask (for something) •
to borrow • to pray
to lend (durable items)
awful

to argue
to wash (general, not
clothes/hair)
companion • member (club)
to look for • to search
tight
tight
where
from where
to where
which
to pasture
to eat • food • lunch
restaurant
slightly damp
ugly
horrible (appearance)
Mass (Catholic worship
service)

sweet • delicious • tasty •
honey • sugar
to kiss • to worship
seed
kind (nice)
to love (fall in)
love • to love • to want •
to desire • to prefer
lover
to smell
dream • to dream
new
garden (fruit)
round
to turn

N

<i>nachikuy</i>	nah nah-chee-kui
<i>nanay</i>	nah noi
<i>nanay ihanichiq</i>	nah noi t-hanee-chehk
<i>naqha</i>	nah-k-hah
<i>niy</i>	nea

N

-ña	nyaah
<i>ñokay</i>	nyaah kai
<i>ñakariy</i>	nyaah-kah ree
<i>ñon</i>	nyaahn
<i>ñonio</i>	nyaahn-nyaah

<i>ñanta nqasichiq</i>	nyuh-n-tah
<i>ñapu</i>	rekh-see-chehk
<i>ñaqch'a</i>	nyaah-pao
<i>ñaqho</i>	nyaahkhi-ch'ah
<i>ñawindhay</i>	nyaah k-hah
<i>ñawra</i>	nyaah ween-chai
<i>ñawra ñaqta</i>	nyow-pah
<i>ñawraq</i>	nyow-pah lyahkh-tah
<i>ñawraq kaq</i>	nyow-palikh
<i>ñawroqta</i>	nyow-pahkh-kahkh
<i>ñawrsa</i>	nyow-pahkh-tah
<i>ñiqm</i>	nyaah sah
	nyaeh-ken

P

<i>-pa</i>	pah
<i>pacho</i>	pah-chah
<i>pacha kuyuy</i>	pah-chah koo-yui
<i>pacha phuyu</i>	pah-chah p-hoo-yoo
<i>pachan</i>	pah-chahn
<i>pagu</i>	poh goo
<i>pallay</i>	pah-lyai
<i>pampa</i>	pah-nah pah
<i>pampachoy</i>	pah-nah-pah chai
<i>pana/poni</i>	pah-nah/pah-nee
<i>panta</i>	pahn-tah
<i>pantoluñ</i>	pahn-tah loon
<i>pantay</i>	pahn-tai

to regret • to resent
to hurl • physical pain
painkillers
ago
to say • to tell

already
to suffer
to suffer
path • road • way
friend (female friend to
female) • sister (of woman)
guide (person)

ripe
comb
ago
to read
past • ancient
ruins
ahead • past • ancient
first
before (time)
blind (adj)
first

of
world • universe • space •
lime
earthquake
fog
under
payment
to pick up • to collect
countryside • flat place •
floor • plain
to forgive
friend (female friend to
male) • sister (of man)
wrong • mistaken
trousers
to make a mistake

paño
paqta
para
pasahiru
posaq kutilla

posay
pasayuy
pastilla
pata
patapi

phukuna waqra
pin
-pi

pichay
pikaq
piluta
pípos

píqa
pi'qachay
-pis

pisi
pisi pisilla
pi'ay

plaso
pnisacaqraq
puchuy

pukaro
pukllana pompa
pukllapayay
pukllay

pukuy

punta
puñuna
puñuy
puñuy aysay
puqusqa

puquy
puriq
puriy
purun llagta
pusantuy

pah'nyah
pahkh-tah
pah-rah
pah-sah-fie-roo
pah-sahkh koo-fee-lyah

pah-sai
pah-sah-yui
pahs-tee-lyah
pah-tah
pah-tah-pee

p-hoo koo nah wakhh-rah
peen
-pee

pee-chai
pee-kahkh
pee-loo-tah
pee-pahs

pelch-pah
per-kah
per-kah-chai
-poes

pee-see
pee-see pee-see-lyah
pee tai
plat-sah

pree-see-sahkh-pahkh
poo-chui
poo-kah-rah
pook-lyah-nah

pahin pah
pook-lyah-pah-yai
paoikh-lyai
pook-lyoo

poo-ron lyahkh-tah
poo-sah-mui
poo-sahkh
poo-sai
poos-kai

right (not left);
perhaps
rain
passenger
constantly • always
to pass (on the street)

to enter
pill
over • on
above
Andean horn
who
on • in • at
to clean • to sweep
scorpion
bali

someone
whose
wall
to build
also • too • and
few • little • scarce
a little bit
to smoke (a cigarette)
plaza
urgent
be left over (excess)
fort • fortress
park •

playing field
to make fun of
to play (game/sport) •
game • match (sport)
spring (water)
peak (mountain)
bed

to sleep
sleepy
ripe
to produce
traveller
to hike • to walk •
to travel • trip
ruins

to fe'ch
guide (person)
to lead • to guide
to spin (thread)

P PH

phasi	fah-seel
phiowaq	p-hah wahkh
phaway	p-hah wai
phawany	p-hah-wah ree
phawoylla	p-hah-warlyah
phiña	p-hee-nyah
phistihay	fees tee hai
phukuy	p-hoo-kui
phuspuru	p-hoos-poo-roo

P'

p'acha	p'ah chah
p'achallikuy	p'ah chah-lyee kui
p'akisqa	p'uh-kees kah
p'akiy	p'ah kee
p'alto	p'ahl-tah
p'inqasqa	p'en-kahs kah
p'ilay	p'ec-tai
p'uchukay	p'oo-choo-kai
p'uku	p'oo koo
p'uli	p'oo tec

Q

-q	·kh
qolloriy	koh-lyah ree
qonra	kahn-rah
qapraqachoy	kah-pahr kah-chai
qaqa	kah-kah
qara	kah rah
qoray	kah-rai
qaso	kah-sah
qasay	kah-sai
qasi kawsoy	kah-see kow-sai
qato	kah-tah
qatichikuy	kah-toe-chee kui
qatiq	kah-tahk
qatiy	kah-tee
qaylla	kai lyah
qayna	kai-nah
qayqa	karkah
qilla	ke-lyah

easy	easy
quick	quick
to fly • to run • race	to fly • to run • race
to run	to run
fast (movement) • quickly	fast (movement) • quickly
angry	angry
to celebrate	to celebrate
to play (music)	to play (music)
match (to light fires)	match (to light fires)

dress • clothes	dress • clothes
to wear clothes • to dress	to wear clothes • to dress
oneself	oneself
broken	broken
to break	to break
flat	flat
embarrassed	embarrassed
to jump	to jump
to finish	to finish
dish • plate	dish • plate
key • lock	key • lock

of	of
to begin • to start	to begin • to start
dirty	dirty
to scream	to scream
cliff • stone • rock •	cliff • stone • rock •
strong • durable	strong • durable
leather • skin	leather • skin
to serve food • to feed	to serve food • to feed
ice	ice
to freeze	to freeze
peace	peace
blanket	blanket
to copy	to copy
next • following •	next • following •
descendant	descendant

to follow	to follow
near	near
lost	lost
crazy	crazy
lazy	lazy

qilqa	kel kah
qilqana	kel kah-nah
qilqay	kel kai
qinch'a	kon chah
qiru	ke-ro
qispi	kes peo

qulqisapa	kal-ke-sah-pah
qunqay	kon-kai
quio	ko rah
qurawan qampiq	ko-rah-wahn kohm pekh
quri	ko-re
qurpa	kor-pah
qurpo wasi	kor-pah wah see
qurpochana	kor-pah-chah-nah
quy	koy
quyo	ko-yah
quykuy	koy-kui
quyllur	koy-lyoor

QH

qhali kay	k hub lee kai
qhalilla	k-hah lee lyah
qhampu	k-hahm-poo
qhapaq	k-hah-pahkh
qhapru	k-hah-peo-roo
qhaqllin	k-hahkh-lyeen
qhan	k-hah-ree
qhatuy	k-hah-tui
qhatu	k hah-tao
qhawachiy	k-hah-wah-chee
qhawariy	k-hoh-wah-ree
qhaway	k-hah-wai
qhilli	k-he-lyee
qhipaqr	k-he-pah-pee
qhipala	k-he-pah-tah
qhipay	k-he-pui
qhusi	k-ho-see

Q'

q'aytu	k'ai-too
q'ipi	k'e-peo
q'ipiy	k'e-peee
q'iyachay	k'e-yah-chai
q'uchukuy	k'o choo-kui

letter	pen • pencil
pen	to write
fence	cup (ceremonial, of the Incas; crystal • gloss • free (at liberty)
crystal	rich
gloss	to forget
free (at liberty)	herb • plant
rich	herbalist
to forget	gold
herb • plant	guest
herbalist	accommodation
gold	accommodation
guest	to give • to pay
accommodation	queen
accommodation	to pay
to give • to pay	stars

string	backpack • package
backpack	to carry (on the back)
package	to become infected
to carry (on the back)	to celebrate
to become infected	
to celebrate	

QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

R
 q'uncha
 q'uchi
 q'unikuy
 q'uliy
 q'upa
 q'usmi
 q'usni
 q'utunchiy

k'on·chah
 k'o·nyee
 k'o·nyee·kui
 k'o·nyee
 k'o·pah
 k'o·s·mee
 k'o·s·nyee
 k'o·too·ree·chee

slove
 warm • hot
 'o warm up
 to heat
 garbage • rubbish
 smoke
 smoke
 to entertain

R
 rakiy
 rantiy
 raphi
 rap'a
 roqch'i
 raqa kunka
 ratuchalla
 ratulla
 rawray unquy
 ·rayku
 raymi
 nikch'akuq
 nikch'aq
 nikch'anchiy
 nikch'ariy
 nko
 nikuchikuy
 nikurichi
 nikuy
 siluh
 rimay

rati·kee
 rahn·tee
 rah·p-haa
 rah·p'ah
 rahkh·ch'ee
 rahkh·rah koan·kah
 rah·too·chah·lyah
 rah·too·lyah
 raw rai on koy
 rarkoo
 roi·mee
 reekh·ch'ah·kokh
 reekh·ch'ahkh
 reekh·ch'ah·ree·chee
 reekh·ch'ah·ree
 ree kee
 rea·koo·chee·kui
 ree koo·ree·choe
 ree·kui
 ree·lookh
 ree·mai
 ree·mai·kui
 ree·pui
 rekh see·choe
 rekh·see·nah·kokh·
 mah·see
 rekhs·sees·kah
 rekhs·see
 ree
 rao·moe
 rao·nah

to separate
 to buy • to exchange •
 to barter
 sheet (paper)
 page
 ceramic • pottery
 hoarse
 fast (lime)
 quickly
 temperature • fever
 reason • because of
 festival • holiday
 lookalike • similar
 kind (type)
 to wake
 to wake
 of course
 gift • present
 to exhibit
 to see
 clock • watch
 to speak • to talk •
 language • word
 to explain
 to leave • to go away
 to show • to introduce
 (a person)
 friend

famous
 to know (people/pioces) •
 to get to know • to recognise
 to go
 rock • stone
 humankind • people •
 person • Quechua speaker

riqsinokuqmasi
 riqsisqa
 nqsiy
 riy
 rumi
 runa

runakuna
 rupha
 ruphay
 ruqyo
 ruq'lu
 ruuy
 ruwana
 ruwanayuq
 ruwasqa
 ruway

roo·nah·koo·nah
 roo·p-hah
 roo·p-hah·ree
 roo·p-hai
 rokh·yah
 rokh'·loo
 roo·rui
 roo·wah·nah
 roo·wah·nah·yokh
 roo·wahs·kah
 roo·wai

people
 fever • temoerature • hot
 to feel hot (person)
 burn • sunlight
 noise
 deaf
 to produce
 job
 busy
 done (a task)
 to do • to make

S
 saksasqa
 saku
 samariy
 samay
 sanji
 samiyuq
 sopha
 sopanko
 sopaq
 saqillay
 saqiy
 saruy
 sasa
 sat'iy
 sayachiy
 sayaq
 soyanchiy
 soyay

sahkh·salis·kah
 sah·koo
 sah·mah·ree
 sah·mai
 sah mae
 sah mee·yokh
 sah·pah
 sah·pohn·kah
 sah·pahkh
 sah·ke·lyai
 sah koy
 sah·rui
 sah·sah
 sah·t'ee
 sah·yah·choe
 sah·yahkh
 sah·yah·see·chee
 sah yai

soyk'usqa
 soywa
 sichus
 siki
 silq'u
 simi

sai·k'oos·kah
 sai·wah
 see·choos
 see·kee
 sel·k'o
 see·mee

sinchi
 sipas
 sipascha
 siq'inchay
 siqoy
 siqsiy
 siray
 sinkuy

seen·chee
 see·pahs
 sea·pafis·chah
 se·k'en·chai
 se·kai
 sekhi see
 see rai
 see·ree kui

full (after a meal)
 jacket (of a man)
 to breathe
 rest (relax) • to rest
 luck
 lucky
 alone • each • every
 each • every
 different • other
 to allow • to permit
 to leave something
 to step on
 hard • difficult
 to injed • to puncure
 to stop (someone else)
 sleep
 to build
 to stop (oneself) • to stand •
 size • to size
 tired
 border
 if
 bottom (body)
 signature
 language • word •
 mouth • lip
 strong (person) • very
 young woman
 young woman
 to draw
 to climb
 itch (sensation)
 to sew
 to lie down

QUECHUA-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

siny	see ree	to lie down
sispa	sees-pah	near • close
siwk	syookh	smooth • straight
sulpay niy	sool-pai nee	to thank
sumaq	soo-mahkh	handsome • beautiful • nice • tasty honest
sumaq kawsaynuq	soo-mahkh kaw-sai-nee-yohk	long (length) • high to (be in) love
sunpi	soa-nee	hair (body or animal); name
suphu	son-ko too-pah-chee	to sign (a document)
suli	soo-p-hoo	to call • to name
suti silq'uy	soo-tee	wet
sulichay	soo-tee-chai	to rob
sut'u	soo'-oo	to steal
suwakuy	soo-wah-kui	luck
suway	soo-wai	to expect • to wait
suwirti	soo-weer-tee	cup
suyay	soo'-yai	sound
suyk'u	sui-k'oo	long (length) • high
suynay	sui nai	region
suyd'u	suri'oo	
suyu	soo'-yoo	

T	tah	towards • to
-ta	tah kee	sang
taki	tah-kee	to sing
takiy	tahkh sah	short • average
taksa	tahkh-sah poo-nyoo noh	twin bed
taksa puñuna	tah koo-ree	to disturb
takuruy	tahn-koi	to push
tanqay	tahn-tah	crowd • group
tanta	tah-pao-nah	question
tapuno	tah-poo-nah-kui	to argue
tapunokuy	tah-pui	to ask (a question)
tapuy	tahkh-roy	to mix
taqruy	tah-ree-kui	to find (something lost)
tarikuy	tahr-pui	to plow
tarpuv	tah-wah k'oo-choo-yohk	square (shape)
towa k'uchuyuq	tai-ree-yai	to be late
taymay	teem poo-rahkh	early in the afternoon
tempuraq	teen-koo	average • medium-sized
tinku	teen kui	to meet • to meet up with
tinukuy	tekh-sae-mao-yoo	world • universe • space • time • Earth

iyana	tee-yah-nah	chair • seat
iyay	tee yai	to live in • to sit
trawu	trah-woo	alcohol • liquor
trukiy	troo-kas	to barter • to exchange
tukay	too-kai	to play (music)
tukuy	too-kui	to finish • end • limit • everything • every • all
tullpa	tooly-pah	cloy stove
tullu	too-lyoo	bone • thin • skinny
tupoy	too-pai	to meet • to meet up with friend (male friend of woman)
tura	too-ruh	brother (of woman)
turi	too-ree	to make fun of
turiyay	too-ree-yai	dance • to dance
tusuy	too-sui	evening • night • dark
tuta	too-tah	dinner
tuta mikhuy	too-tah-meek-hui	early in the morning
tutailamanto	too-tah-lyah mahn-tah	breakfast
tutainanta mikhuna	too-tah-mahn-tah	
tutaraq	too-tah-rahkh	
tutayay	too-tah-yai	
tuwalla	too-wah-lyah	

TH	<i>thanta</i>	old (worn out)
	<i>thakriy</i>	to step

T'	<i>t'ogosqa</i>	separated
	<i>t'ogay</i>	to separate
	<i>t'aqsay</i>	to wash (clothes/hair)
	<i>t'ikray</i>	to translate
	<i>t'uqu</i>	hole • window
	<i>t'uru</i>	mud

U	oo-hai	drink • to drink
	oo-hoo	cough
	oo-hui	to cough
	oo-k-hoo	deep • inside
	oo-k-hoo-peo	inside • among
	oo-khyai	drunk • to drink
	oo-fee yai	baptism

QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

uma llajta	oo-mah lyahkh-tah
unay	oo-nai
upa	oo-pah
uram	oo-rahn
uroy	oo-rai
urmay	oo-mai
urpi	oo-pe
urpu	oo-poo
usa	oo-sah
usqhaq	oos-k-hakh
usqhay	oos-k-hai
usqhaypaq	oos-k-hai-pahkh
usqhayta	os-k-hai-tah
ususi	oo-soo-see
utaq	oo-tahkh
uyakuy	oo-yah-kui
uyariy	oo-yah-ree

wahoy	wah-hai
wakcha	wahkh-chah
wakcha kay	wahkh-chah kai
wakin	wah-keen
wakinkunalla	wah-keen-koo-nah-lyah
wakiwakillan	wah-kee-wah-kee-lyan
waksi	walikh-see
wampar	wahm-pahr
wompu	wahm-poo
-wan	-wahn
wañusqa	wañ-nyoos-kah
wañuy	wañ-nyui
waq	wahkh
waqachiy	wah-kah-chee
waqay	wah-kai
waqaychay	wah-kai-chai
waqllichiy	wahkh-jee-chee
waqllyi	wahkh-lyee
waqlpani	wahkh-tahn-pee
waqtu	wahkh-too
waqyay	wahkh-yai
waq'a	wah-k'ah
wara	wah-rah

capital city	
delay • to delay • past	
mute • deaf	
below	
under	
to fall	
dove (also an endearment)	
jar	
lice	
speedy	
fast • quickly (movement)	
urgent	
immediately • very soon	
daughter (of father)	
or	
to agree to • to accept	
to hear • to listen •	
to understand	

warmi	wahr-mee
warmichakuy	wahr-mee-chah-kui
wasi	wah-see
wasi ayllu	wah-see ai-lyoo
wasi-mosi	wah-see-mah-see
waskha	wahs-k-hah
wata	wah-tah
wata hunt'ay	wah-tah hoon-t'ai
watay	wah-tai
watiqmanta	wah-tekh-mahn-tah
watukuy	wah-too-kui
watunkuy	wah-too-ree-kui
watuq	wah-tokh
wat'a	wah-t'ah
wawa	wah-wah
wawa qhawaq	wah-wah k-hah-wahkh
wawlisay	wow-tee-sai
wayaqa	wah-yah-kah
wayk'uy	wai-k'ui
wayllunakuy	wai-lyao-nah-kui
waylluy	wai-lyui
waylluq	wai-lokh
wayna	wai-nah
wayqi	wai-ke
wayq'u	wai-k'o
wayra	wai-rah
wayl'oy	wai-t'ai
wichoy	wee-chai
wiksayuq	weekh-sah-yokh
willa	wee-lyah
willachikuy	wee-lyah-chee-kui
willokuy	wee-lyah-kui
willy	wee-lyai
wintana	ween-tah-nah
winay	wee-nyai
winay hunt'asqa	wee-nyai hoon-t'ahs-kah
wira	wee-roh
wisikilita	wee-see-kee-jee-tah
wis'ana	wees-k'ah-nah
wisq'asqa	wees-k'ahs-kah
wisq'ay	wees-k'ai
wulsiku	wool-see-koo
wutilla	woo-fee-lyah
wutilla kichana	woo-tee-lyah
	kee-chah-nah

wife • woman	
to marry (man says)	
house	
home	
neighbour	
rope	
year • age	
birthday	
to lie	
again	
to miss (person) • to visit	
to visit	
fortune teller	
island	
baby (human)	
babysitter	
baptism	
bag • purse • handbag	
to cook	
to fall in love	
love • to love	
lover	
young man	
brother (of man) • friend	
(male friend of man)	
deep valley	
air	
to swim	
to climb • up • uphill • north	
pregnant (human)	
news	
message	
to confess (tell) • story	
to advise • to inform •	
to warn	
window	
to grow • age	
adult	
fat • grease	
bicycle	
lock	
shut	
to close • to shut	
packet	
bottle	
bottle opener	

INDEX

Y

yachachiy
yachay

yachaymiyuq
yananchakuy
yanapay

yangallan
yapamanta
yapa yapa
yaqa
yawarchay
yaya
yunka
yupay
yupaychay
yupaychay wasi
yuray
yuyay

yuyay quy
yuyariy
yuyaychay
yuyaysapa
yuyaykuuy

yah-chah-chee
yah-chai

yah-chai-nee-yokh
yah-nahn-chah-kui
yah-nah-pai

yah-nah-kah-lyahn
yah-pah-mohn-tah
yah-pah yah-pah
yah-kah
yah-wahr-chai
yah-yah
yoon-kah
yoo-pai
yoo-pai-chai
yoo-pai-chai wahl-see
yoo-rai
yoo-yai

yoo-yai kay
yoo-yah-ree
yoo-yai-chai
yoo-yai-sah-pah
yoo-yah-yoo-kui

to teach • to explain
to learn • to know
facts • education
intelligent • wise
to marry • wedding
to aid • to assist •
to help
free (no cost)
again
often
almost • more or less
to bleed
priest • God
jungle • forest
to count
to respect • to worship
temple
to plant
to think • to remember •
thought
advice
to remember
to advise • to counsel
intelligent • wise
to realise

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